WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 196 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Churney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine.
and
BILLIARD TABLES.
Churney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	2nd Oct	18th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct.	25 ,,
Tatsuno Maru	M Furuhashi	6998	22nd ,,	4th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	17th Nov	29th ,,
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd ,,	5th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	SMETEARS.	TONS.
22nd Oct. ..	CHINA —	7,952
29th ,, ..	MALWA* —	10,941
5th November .	DELTA —	8,097
12th ,, —	KAISAR-I-HIND —	11,430
9th ,, —	DEVANHA —	8,092
26th ,, —	NARKUNDA* —	16,118
3rd December .	MACEDONIA —	10,512
10th ,, —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
17th ,, —	MOREA —	10,890
24th ,, —	MANTUA* —	10,902
31st ,, —	PLASSY —	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About 14th November ..	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 21st October ..	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922 27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	
24th Fab. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
19th Oct.	TAROBA	East & S. Africa
20th ,,	BANKERA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
21st ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct.
24th ,,	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	14th Octr.	23rd Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	66,60,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
82-88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,00 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest, compounded yearly, and you will be surprised to see the interest and the principal grow
AT THE END OF 21st Year.
This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interst	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
1.52	Intrest	200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
3.10	Intrest	210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
5.26	Intrest		
110.38	4th Year		
	and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste orcreed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers..
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE
BANKING
: SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING
THROUGHOUT
INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOUND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. H. LYND.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 1403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd. (Near Empire Cinema.)

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance at lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
363, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	or The Secretary, 303, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 2.

138112

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for whole or Half-day work. Apply personally. N. F. SHETT, Girgaon Back Road.
A R1680

DRAFTSMAN required for Architect's Office in Bombay. Apply stating full particulars and salary expected to Box No. 7327, Adyt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1691

ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for the China, Glass and Turnery Departments. Experience essential. Good prospects. Apply to BRANCH MANAGER, Army Navy Stores; also experienced PACKERS for the above Departments.
A C11135

WANTED—An EXPERT having knowledge of Photographic Apparatus and knowing the details of the trade, as Manager. Write stating experience and terms to Messrs. NITHALDAS LILADHAR, Sole Agents for C. P. Goerz, Berlin, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.
A R1698A

WANTED.—Influential and experienced CHIEF AGENTS for Baroda, Ahmedabad, Surat and Indore on most liberal terms. Security in all cases is essential. Apply to:—S. KABBOOR, B.A., F.C.I., Superintendent, (of Branches and Chief Agencies) 44, Linga Chetty Street, G. T. MADRAS.
A C1588

WANTED—Two energetic, hardworking, honest matriculated young Gujarati men with excellent hand-writings. Knowledge of good "Gujarati" and "English" essential: whole day service only. Apply immediately personally with credentials before 9 a.m. to R. G. TRIPATHI, No. 2-36, Morarji Chawls, Khetwady, Girgaum.
A R1694

WANTED—ONE MOTOR MECHANIC, to join immediately, must be Ford specialist, and expert in repairs of Motor Cycles and other Cars. Permanent post with prospects. Must be able to take independent charge of repair Workshop and control labour. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Messrs. STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Nasik City.
A R1170

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OXFORD M.A. seeks ENGAGEMENT. Teaching or other literary work preferred. Apply Box No. 7319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C11105

AN ALIGARH GRADUATE with long teaching and Secretarial experience seeks TUTION or any other suitable position. Apply Box No. 7325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1684

YOUNG, energetic Businessman—live Salesman—smart Canvasser—knows Madras market intimately. Willing to work up agencies in various lines. Madras Territory. Commission basis. Apply sharp to "EXPRESS", 52, Rahim Mansion, Parel.
B R1698

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A SHOP on Sandhurst Road in Soneji House, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R1696

TO LET—AIRY ROOMS or Third and Fourth FLOORS for Rs. 315, at Girgaum Road. Please apply Box No 7305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1695

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. Four office blocks on each floor of net area, 2,210 square feet, 1,800 feet, 2,090 square feet, and 1,850 square feet. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New English VICTORIA, Fuller's make Bristol Apply JEHANGIR LELINVALA, next to the Hind Brittania Litho Press, Girgaum, Gaiwadi.
J R1689

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Three second-hand LITHO MACHINES, 22in. by 29in.—18in. by 22in., in perfect working order. Intending sellers to correspond with LAL CHAND KHORLA of Messrs. Gurdial Jaishi Ram and Co., Katra Aluwalia, Amritsar.
K R1687

FOR SALE—Three second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft. of original presser 125 lbs. Two of Tinker Shenton maker. One of Scott and Hodgson maker. Three in working order at MOTILAL HIRABHAI MILLS, Premgate, Ahmedabad.
R1636

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Packets at 4 as. each: 12 different Straits Settlements, 15 Finland, 21 Austria, 14 Bavaria, 12 Hyderabad, 10 Dutch Indies, 16 Czecho-Slovakia. The lot 100 different Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11108

BOOKS FOR ADULTS by Prof. R. D. KARVE, M.A., Diplome D'Etudes Superieures (Paris) No. 1, Morality and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases (Theory and Practice) No. 2, Morality and Birth-Control Theory and Practice. Price Re. 1 each. Can be had from RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Bombay—2.
Booksellers should apply to Right Agency, Bombay—4.
L R1670

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
L R1597

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER", post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R1665

THE GENTLEMEN'S CLASS OF THE ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE IS OPEN from 7-30 to 8-30 p.m. in the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, under Mr. Rao, one of the best Athletes and Instructors in India.
M R1677

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams; imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Baruchia F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

LOST AND FOUND.

SUITABLE REWARD will be given to the finder of a third class lier CERTIFICATE No. 1973 granted by the Collector of Bombay. Under B1/7663 of 24-10-10 with eleven annextures to one Mr. Sheik Abdool Gaffoor Sheik Mohamad. Finder please communicate with Box No. 7320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R1669

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest Rs. 5,000 on a Cigar Factory at Trichinopoly. Handsome interest guaranteed. Apply GOOD LUCK & CO., 186, Main Street, Poona Camp.
K R1690

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO, Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re 1 each.
S C10722

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—To undertake all sorts of business regarding properties. Apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road.
T R1604

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The SUDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1638

PAINT Genuine White Zinc English, Special Devali reduction 28 lbs. Keg Rs. 13. Further concession to Trade. Apply WALMER & Co., 11, Hummum St., Next t Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
R 1567

OIL ENGINES by Ruston and Hornsby, Flour and Oil Mills, Disintegrators, Lathes, German Paper Washers for Ginning Factories, Shafting, Pulleys, etc., for immediate delivery. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay.
T R1693

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4, Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE is hereby given that E. S. SANJANA, R. R. RELE and F. C. FERNANDES have no further connection with the International Trade Developer Inc. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. Our clients will therefore be governed accordingly. Further Mr. Pestonji with offices at 315, Hornby Road, has been appointed Agent for the Bombay Presidency for the International Trade Developer Inc.

PESTONJI N. MODY.
R1692

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE—A PILE DRIVING MACHINE by steam power, complete in every respect, with vertical boiler, Derrick, Monkey, to drive 12in. square piles for a depth of 15ft. Please quote prices and further particulars at once to the undersigned.

N. L. MEHTA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. I,
Development Department,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C11136

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will be held at the Merarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 4 p.m. T.):—

To receive the Report of the Scrutineers on the Amendment of Mr. Vasavda and to declare the result of the poll and to continue with the remaining business before the meeting.

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
(Chairman.)
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C11110

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI SULEMAN HAJI SALEY MAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. JOOSAB ISSAK.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land, or ground situate, lying and being at the junction of Jakeria Musjid Street and Old Nagpada Cross Lane, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2750 and 3209 and Street Nos. 542-46-102 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3089 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Sarfoodin Khalil, on or towards the South by Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the said Jakeria Musjid or Don Tod Street and on or towards the West by Sweeper's Passage. The property stands at present in the name of Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed Isuf Bhane and Mr. Gulam Hussein Mahomed Isuf Bhane in the Municipal records.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1921.

AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11138

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of IBRAHIMJI MAHOMEDALLY, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, married till lately, resiring at Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED HUSSEIN IBRAHIMJI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant and the Executor according to the tenor of the said Will of the deceased, residing at Doctor Street, Nall Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of probates

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARY.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of October, 1921.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11140

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF 198 BAGS WHEAT. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 2598 of 1921.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Company
vs.
Rishiram Jagdishprasad and another.

Pursuant to the Judges order made by the High Court in the above suit and under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 21st October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Station, Carnac Bridge:—

198 bags Wheat booked under Saharanpur to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 5, R. R. No. 6715 of 18-5-1921.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 1X of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.). at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels articles of clothing: caps, books etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES ARVI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22nd October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concern, the following bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.

9 bales Arvi Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, the following articles:—

Unclaimed cases, drums, gunnies, C. I. sheets, cotton seeds, turmeric, iron bars, pipes, coir ropes, country drugs, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the Notice Boards at Carnac Bridge Station.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 6 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY YULE VILLA, at 36, Reynold's Road, near Byculla Club, next to Young Men Christian Association Property.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for Bai Jamabai Dharsey Jivraj, and on account and risk of mortgagors Khalid Samsudin Anvari, Gulammahomed Karmaly Boga and Ebrahim Fazil Visram by their power of Sale given in mortgage deed of 27th September, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on site all that piece of land of Improvement Trust with buildings thereon situated at Plot No. 36, Reynolds Road, admeasuring 982 square yards of Collector New Survey No. 3527, and bounded on the East by Plot 38 of Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahmed, West Plot 34 of Y. M. C. A. property, North by service passage, South by Reynolds Road, and registered in Municipality under E Ward No. 4101 (3) and Street No. 36.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, Bell Lane, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furnitures by well-known Makers, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the following furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, glasswares, electro-platedwares, crockery, etc.

The property of Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., M.I.E.E.

Furniture is on view and Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARES, ETC.

Under instructions from H. L. Aspden, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY 23rd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier, the following consisting of drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and backwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds boshstove, gramophone with records; electro-platedwares, glasswares, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIN PLATE CASES AND LOOSE TIN PLATES BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Grain Depot, "L" Shed, Mazagon, the following:—

A large quantity of tin plate cases and a large quantity of loose tin plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 12½ TONS COCOANUT OIL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Dubra Gully, Mandvi, by order of Seth Cheniram Jasraj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Haji Ali Haji Abdul Succur:—

12½ tons Cocoanut Oil out of the September-October contract.

The above goods are lying in the Princess Docks No. 10.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1921.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE

At No. 8, Connaught Road in "Jeejeebhoy's Castle" on SUNDAY, the 23rd October, 1921, commencing at 12 noon

Property on view from FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1921.

Under instructions from Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., DAWOOD HASHUM, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, the very old valuable blackwood carved dining, drawing, office and bedroom furnitures and also teakwood furniture (by Wimbridge and well-known maker), Shanders and table lamps, glassware, crockeryware and marble statues, etc.

Details in catalogue.

DAWOOD HASHUM,
Auctioneer,
East Street.
R1659

BENNETT & CO.

188, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.

Suit No. 2693 of 1921.

Abdula Abdul Rahim vs. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamietram.

Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 16th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-36 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand 2656 decimal point fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/16359, Old Survey No. 3/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3307 (3) and Street No 10A and bounded as follows, on the East the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Bank of India Ltd., and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mr. A. S. Mehenti.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SMOKING PIPES, HABERDASHERY (PARIS GARTERS), GARTERS, FISH HOOKS, GLASS BEADS ZINC CHLORIDE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 parcels smoking pipes.

About 12,000 yards cotton webbing 400 lbs. hemp balls.

On account and risk of S. Mahomed Shafi Mohomed Rafi:—

1 case Haberdashery (Paris garters).

On account and risk of Nurmahomed Haji Suleman Bhimdiwalla:—

1 case garters.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

4 cases glass beads.
6 casks zinc chloride.
8 casks zinc chloride.

On account and risk of Messrs. A. Pranjiwandas and Co.:—

1 parcel flouncing.
6 parcels printed voiles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF SELLING MANURE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant sell by public auction at North Brook gardens at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the right of selling manure for three years from 1st November 1921 to 31st October 1924.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BULLOCKS, CART, DEALWOOD PLANKS, SCALES, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai attorneys for Mr. Gulamally Noorbhai Lakdawalla the Receiver in suit 1168 of 1921 (Jenabai widow of Abdeally Lookmanji vs. Gulamally Noorbhai) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction on the premises at Dhabu Street, Bhendi Bazar at 3 p.m. (S. T.). The stock-in-trade consisting of Dealwood planks, a pair of scales, etc. A pair of Bullocks and a cart.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 20th October, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"

A man's fight against great odds for the love o a girl and the protection of her fortune.

FINAL WEEK THREE EPISODES.
EPISODE 13TH BY AIR ANE SEA
" 14TH THE HOUSE IN THE CANYON
" 15TH THE WAGES OF CRIME.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
NEXT WEEK
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
THAT GIRL MONTANA

A smashing drama, mingling romance, beauty and suspense

TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
featuring the Winsome
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.

Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO. 1921.
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes
To-Night Thurs. & Fri. Oct. 20th & 21st at 9-30 p. m.
For the First Time in Bombay. The Enormously Successful Musical Revue, from the Vandeville Theatre, London.

"BUZZ BUZZ"

Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6. 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.

THE HERO OF THE MASSES!
ELMO
On the Screen of your magnificent Picture Palace.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present, after an interval a powerful, sensational Triangle Picture
THIS WEEK
"MIGHT AND THE MAN"
(5 Reels 5000 feet)
Featuring the Gentleman—Hercules of the Modern Ages,
ELMO LINCOLN
in a sensational Photodrama of Love and Valour, with
CARMEL MYERS
A Charming Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

THE SIXTH PICTURE!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
One more Picture-de-Luxe of their "Biggest Seven" Series, starring yet another great personality of the Moving Picture World.
"Dollars and the Woman"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
A unique Vitagraph Masterpiece starring the incomparable Cinema Queen
ALICE JOYCE.
A Story of a woman's conflict with Love and Lucre,
AN INTENSELY ABSORBING LOVE STORY WITH A TREMENDOUS HUMAN APPEAL.
A DRAMA PULSATING WITH THE NOBLEST EMOTIONS OF LIFE!
"Dollars and the Woman"
A Comedy in the Programme
Four shows To-day at 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
New Churney Road.
Commencing Saturday Next!
Our Seventh and ths Last Mighty Picture of the "Biggest Seven" Series, presenting
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in Ethel Barrymore's Sensational Stage Success.
"MID-CHANNEL"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)

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AMUSEMENTS

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road a few paces from the Parsi Statue
THE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
The story of a man who broke the spirit of the bullies in a fair fight and won the ove of a maiden who at first resented his quest for her love
SEE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES

FOUR MYSTERIES IN ONE
IN
The Branded Four
A Thrilling Serial
Photoplay
Starring
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
Romance and Love
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 17th Oct. 1921.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,			8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indian			100
" " Imports			—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—			
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot			13 19
Sakels			28 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.		18 53
	March		18 38
	May.		18 05
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)			
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		18 18
" " "	May.		17 58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 17th October, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Oct.	12 77
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	12 38
Feb.	—
Mar.	12 13
April	—
May	11 95
June	—
July	11 71
Aug.	—
Sept.	11 20

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 17th Oct. 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	12 20
November	11 95
December	11 84
January	11 74
February	11 66
March	11 63
April	11 32
May	11 21
June	11 06
July	10 94
August	10 71
September	10 46

Tone:—Weak.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 17th Oct, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
Oct.	23 60
Nov.	23 70
Dec.	23 85
Jan.	24 00
February	24 05
March	24 10
April	24 10
May	24 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 17th October, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good		8.15
" " Fully Good		8.90
" " Fine		9.15
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good		9.75
" " " Fully Good		10 50
" " " Fine		10.75
M.G. Broach, Good		11.30
" " Fully Good		12.30
" " Fine		12.55
" Sciads, Good		8.03
" " " Fully Good		8.78
" " Fine		9.03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 17th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		43,000
" Exports to Great Britain		23,000
" " to Continent		33,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	18.13
Reserves at New York	Mar.	18.03
	May	17.85
Spot Cotton at New York		18.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		18.50
Futures—of Spot Cotton—		
Reserves at New Orleans	Jan	17 73
	May	17 05
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		8 1/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial Bars U S enlaced		99 1/4
Do Foreign		73 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 18th Oct 1921

Futures at New York,	Jan.	17 80
	Mar.	17 55
	May	17 20
	July	16 85

Liverpool, 18th Oct. 1921.

Oct.		12 45
Jan		11 95
Mar.		11 65
May		11 42

London 18th Oct. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 1/4 Dull
Bar Gold	84 1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	40 3/8 Unsettled

SUGAR MARKET.

London, 17th Oct. 1921.

Beetroot 88	55 1/2
Cane Spot	42 1/2
" 3 months hence	42

Closing Rate of Silver — China banks bought. Speculators sold forward. Steady.

Rate (per cn)		—
Interest day to day loans		2 3/4
7 day Market loans		3 7/8
Discount Bank of England Rate p/c, since 21st July 1921.		5 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 19.

In sympathy with continued lower advices reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 535 and went down till Rs. 532. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 544 the rate at 4 p.m., being Rs. 542. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 536. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 535 and after touching Rs. 533 closed at 535 Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 477 and gradually advanced till Rs. 493 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 489. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 464 and went up to Rs. 476½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 474. Fully Good Bengal December-January was quoted at Rs. 400.

Our market for ready cotton had an easier feeling yesterday and the demand was nominal. About 1200 bs are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 19th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May		535
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.		400
Fine Oomra Dec.- Jany.		482
Do March		487

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 19th Oct. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May,		534
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.		393
Fine Oomra's Dec -Jany.		485
Do March		470

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 19th Oct. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab	375	360	345	—
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	440	430	410	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	470	460	440	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	455	445	425	—
Seathers ?		—	—	443	433 418

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th Oct 1921.

Cotton	2724	Bales
Wheat	1186	Gunn
Linseed	4760	"
Rapeseed	664	"
Dingellyseed	2076	"
Poppyseed	103	"
Groundnuts	283	"
Jawas	8056	"
Mowraseed	2100	"
Ajwanbeliums	1435	"
Castorseed	463	"
Sundries	Nil	
Grain	3788	"
Jowar	1219	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	294	"
Bajra	3915	"
Coal	1243	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 19th Oct. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/8
Bank Demand	1 4 21/32
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s	—
Fcs. Demand	375
American "	379
Hongkong Dollars	307
Shanghai	291
Japan	174
Singapore	169

Market:—Steady.

Until his return to Delhi to attend the cold weather session of Legislative Assembly Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I. C. S., will it is understood, be on special duty at Madras Secretariat.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

19th Oct. 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	75	8	0
"	1	74	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	74	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	74	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	74	0	0
Do.	2	75	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 19th Oct. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		not		
Panch taka jatat	21	0	0	
Copper English Bars	62	0	0	
Sugar Bars	35	0	0	
Chor chaker gused	22	0	0	
Lead	43	0	0	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-30 p.m. 19th Oct, 1921

Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 28	50	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	88	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9	12	0
Toolseed, White 98-16	75	0	0
Toolseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Toolseed, Black	62	0	0
Toolseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowraseed	8	0	0
Castorseed	58	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat April-May	9	9	6
Linseed May,	13	7	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	39	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 19.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-1-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-0-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28-2-6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 96-11-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 96-11-0.
Bars silver 3rd settlement Rs. 9610-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/16.
Tone of exchange Uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 371.
Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 397.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 387.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 174.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 167.
On Hongkong Bank's selling DD Rs. 207.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 295.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
On New York selling D D Rs. 379.
London Gold ready s. 104-1.
London silver ready d. 40-10.
London silver forward d. 40-6.
Tone of silver Steady at fall, Uncertain.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.93 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 54.50. per pound.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 100.00 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 20.80 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 55.30 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 678 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12.

SHARES.

Market remained strong owin to Speculative purchases.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3100, Apollo 127/8, By. Cotton 1400, By. Dyeing 1935, Bradbury 1350, Century 1187/8, Cent. India 5275, Colaba Land 3095, Coorla 3300, Crescent 812/8, Currimbhoy 2326. David 1845, Edw. Sassoon 780, Fazulbhoy 1780, Finlay 1555, Ind. Malwa 880, Jamshed Mfg 640, Kastoorchand 1680, Kohinoor 3645, New Great 1332, New City 990, Pabani 1205, Pearls 1580, Phoenix 1326, Shapurji 550, Simplex 1180, Swan 1495, Swadeshi 5350, and Tata Mill 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810, B. Burma 520, B. Burma N. I. 140, Bt. Burma pet 14/8, B. Flour 1680, Bundi cement 46 x.d., Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd 1460, New India Insur 22/8, Tata Iron Ord 90, Tata Iron Defd 452/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 80, Tata Iron N. Defd 370, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 100, and Scindia steam 12/8.

A Calicut message says that the authorities have agreed, on a representation by the loyal Moplahs, to open a relief camp for Moplah refugee women and children at Quilandy in North Malabar.

Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru will leave Simla on 20th and after visiting Allahabad and Lucknow arrive at Delhi on 1st November.

Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior inaugurated on Monday, the Majlis-am and in the course of a speech emphasised on the need of friendliness and co-operation between officials and non-officials.

A serious rioting occured on Saturday between Mahomedans and seacoast Christians at Vizhinjam, a place about ten miles south-east of Trivandrum, in which two Mahomedans were injured, one seriously. The police endeavoured to maintain order.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%		320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%		500
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14%		80
Emperial	100		16%		1435
Bank of India Rs. 50	500		14%		129
Morlaa			9%		82
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April	14%		38
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50		7%		45 xd.
Tata . Rs 20	75		As. 12		24/8
Union 75	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12%		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10		7%		65
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		33%		95
Mercantile Bank B £123	25	Mar.-Sept.	16%		254
C121	25	Sept.-Mar.	16%		254
National £512		Feb.-Oct.	420%		37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	520
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	265
New Bazar	500	Oct.	5	480
New Motussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	880 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	250 xd.
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	60	585

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %		120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	,, do.	12 %		500
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8 %		100
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6 %		87
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %		75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5 %		97
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %		52
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %		72
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %		97
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100		4 %		100
Larkhana Railway	100		4 %		78
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %		86
Mymensingh	100		5 %		70
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5 %		71
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %		60
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %		70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10 %		120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11		662/8
pper Sind Light Ry.	100		5 %		66

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100		10%		130
Andhra Valley O	1,000		4%		830
Adhara Valley P	1,000		4%		100
P, Rs.	50		7%		55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs. 52		May.-Oct. Rs. 6			147/8
Karachi B, 9	100				108
Surat Elect.	100				4 price
Tata Hidro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	25		920
,, ,, P	1,000	Jan.	35		870
Telephone	88		2		165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d. Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	1	3,1 3100
Alliance Cotton	100				220
Apolo	50				127/8
Asar Virji 77	100				100
Bhiwani	100	Dec.	12%		2
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		35		1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	138		1935
Bombay Industrials	150				100
Bradbury Mills	250		35		1350
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90		1187/8
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140		5275
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%		370
Colaba Land & Mill	700		240		3095
oorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	358		3300
Cresent	100	do.	60		81 2/8
Currimbhoy	250	do.	198		2325
David	250	do.	140		1845
Dawn	250	do.	250		1685
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8		780
Elphinstone	100		100		255
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15		1500
Fazulbhoy.	250	May	100		1780
Finlay Mills	250		8 0		1555
Framji Petit	1,000	May	120		2310
Globe	100		50		535
Gokak Mill	100	June	88		220
Gold Mohor	100		25	227	1/2
Hindustan	1,000		50		300
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150		2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200		227/8
Indian Manufg.	1,000		10		220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150		1600
Jamabad Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150		640
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140		640
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	80		1680
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300		1700
Khatau	100	June-Dec.	95		800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	375		3845
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500		5200
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25		405
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	2 0		3550
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300		3400
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500		6200
Mathuradas Mills	500		100		1225
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	25		495
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		350		8000
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	60%		7800
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100		990
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	10		1332/8
Pabaney	250		100		1205
Pearl	250		5		1580
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.			133 5
Planet Mill	100				365
Premier	100		18		245
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	60		855
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000		380
Sassoon Silk	500	April	35		100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20		18500
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	80		1180
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100		350	7212	/8
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100		2910
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15		5350
Swan	250	Oct.			1495
Tata O	500		8½		1840
P	500		6		1190
Union Mill	250		25		550
Vishnu Cotton O	500				2365
P	500		7%		2400
Western India	1,000		125		500

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-M	100		810
Back Bay Bath	50		8		40
Badham Pile	70		8		100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.		15	dis.
Bo.Burma T. Corportn.	125		Rs. 20		520
Bo. Burma T.Corportn. New Issue 25	125		8		140
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	2½		1020
B'bay Ice Mfg.	40		2		25
Bombay Steam Navi gation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		287/8
Bombay Uganda	100	Oct.	8%		100
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	125	Oct.	512		par.
British BurmaPetroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	80%		78
The Eastern Chemical Co.	25		As. 6		14/8
Empire Life Rs. 50	100		Nil.		10
Gobhai Karanjia	100		48%		35
George Gahagan & Co.	100		Rs. 1	382	1/2
Indian Cotton Oil Co	100	Dec.-July	Rs. 5		80
	P. 200	Dec.-July	7%	5	dis.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	7%	75	nom.
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	12	215	nom.
Kemp & Co.	200	July	80%		220
Marcks & Co.	100	July	20		135
Marsland Price Co.	100		12	147	1/2
Marsland Price Co.	10		4%		100
McKenzies Ltd.	100		7½		90
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	30%		520
New Union Flour Mills	100			22	/8
O.Govt.&Life A.Rs. 50	200	May	25		150
Phillips & Co.	40	July	30%		350
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	50		40
Scindia	1		955		
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Sept.	Nil.	12	/8
	O 75		35%		150
Tata Iron Steel Co.	D 20				Par
	P 150	Mar.-Sept.	62		20
Tata Iron Ord (NI)	3-0		6%		420
Dit (,,)	400			102	/8
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10				0
Thacker & Co.	50	June			370
Tata Oil Mills	100		1/10%		35
Western India Chemical Co.	100			5	dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

The Divisional Commissioner has arrived Tezpur on the 18th instant from Gauhati.

Death has occurred in London of Mr. R. E. Winkfield, formerly Agent to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

District Magistrate Calicut has issued the following press communique:—Rebels are reported to be committing murders at Chennamagalur Poollakode and Pennkode. There is not the slightest reason to fear that the party of rebels or dacoits will be said enough to march on Calicut.

Maharaj Kumar Kalika Prasad Singh, the Chief Congress workers at Jamui Behar has been served with a notice under section 107 Cr. P. C.

Death occurred to-day of Mr. R. A. Fairlie one of the oldest residents of Allahabad and formerly Manager of Bank of Upper India.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct 18

The depression in the extreme north has passed away but another western disturbance is approaching Northwest Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Northwest Frontier Province and local in Southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Central Punjab, Kashmir, Northeast Baluchistan, southeast Rajputana and Konkan.

Principal amounts:—Montgomery one inch, Harnai half, Jaipur three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Northeast Baluchistan and Punjab.

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h .	ft.	Oct.	h. m.	ft.
W		m 0 26	28 6	19	m 6 27	17 11
		0 -	27 2		6 30a	15 -
Th		m 1	28 6	20	m 5	18 -
		1 5a	26 10		5a	15 -
F	21	m 1	28 2	21	m 7 46	19 -
		1	26 3		7 -	16 -
S	2	m 2	27 8	22	m 8 36	19 0
		2 30a	25 7		8 30a	16 10
S	2	26	27 0	23	m 9 36	20 0
		25a	24 11		9 28a	17 -
M	24	2	26 6	24	m11 4	20 -
		4 38a	24 7		10 43a	18 -
	25	m 5 41	26 4	25	0 32a	19 7
		6 9a	24 9			

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Oct. 19 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 34m.	Sunset	6h. 14m.
,, 20 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 34m.	,,	6h. 14m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,,	6h. 34m.	,,	6h. 13m.
,, 22 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 34m.	,,	6h. 12m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 35m.	,,	6h. 12m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,,	6h. 35m.	,,	6h. 11m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 33m.	,,	6h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter Oct. 9th 1h. 41.8m a.m. Full moon, 17th, 4th 29-5m p.m.; Last Quarter, 24th, 10h. 3.5m. New moon, 31st, 5h.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 1.15in. rain and Lahore 0.16in. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations and at Ambala and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess except at Ambala. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual and night temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the North-West of the division humidity is in defect and day temperature lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Bikaner and Jaipur humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Jaipur; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Rajkot, Neemuch and in North Gujarat humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Rajkot; night temperature is above normal at Surat and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Sauger humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Bombay where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and day temperature higher than usual at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A disturbance from the west has given local rain North Baluchistan and in the central and the South-West Punjab, Multan reporting 1.15in. Dry weather with clear or lightly clouded skies prevails generally over the rest of the reporting area. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the South of it.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the Punjab and a few falls may occur in the South of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th October 1921.

The depression in the extreme North has passed away but another western disturbance is approaching the North-West frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in the North-West Frontier Province and local in South-East Madras. A few falls have also occured in Lower Burma, the Central Punjab, Kashmir, North-Eeast Baluchistan, South-East Rajputana and the Konkan.

Principal amounts are:—Montgomery one inch; Harnai a half and Jaipur three-quarters

TEZPUR NEWS

TEA GARDEN COOLICTROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEZPUR, Oct. 17.

Nearly 1,000 coolies of Dhendai tea estate in which, as already reported some members of the staff were assaulted have come to the town and are stopping near the steamer ghat. They refused to listen to the Deputy Commissioner while he was in the garden as they took him for the garden manager. Yesterday evening the coolies assembled in the court precincts and their grievances were recorded by the Deputy Commissioner. They represented their hardships due to low wages and expressed their reluctance to return to the garden.

* * * *

A correspondent wires from Khurai under date 15:—A Grand meeting of Khurai citizens was held yesterday under the auspices of Congress and Khilafat Committees. The Karachi resolution was unanimously passed with great enthusiasm.

PRODIGIOUS BOY MATHEMATICIAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

It is reported that a Brahmin boy aged eleven by name Raja Narayanan who is now in Madras shows mathematical attitude and attainments of a high degree and is stated to have studied a portion of high Algebra, Trignometry, Analytical Geometry, etc., without the assistance of teachers.

NASIK MUNICIPALITY

PRESIDENT IGNORES COMMITTEE'S MANDATE.

VOTE OF CENSURE PASSED BY MAJORITY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 17.

Of late there has been a great deal of ferment in the Nasik Municipality. The Committee consists of 16 elected and 8 nominated members. Mr. D. S. Oka, a Pleader and nominated member is the President, and though he got elected by a more fluke as it were and by the weight of official support, he has never been popular among the councillors because, it appears to me, of his pro-official tendencies. So, your readers will not be surprised at the vote of censure which the Committee carried against him by a good majority, at the first opportunity they had.

At a meeting of the Municipal Committee held on the 25th July last the councillors—16 of them were present, carried on the motion of Mr. R. H. Gadre, seconded by Mr. Upadpye, a proposition to the effect "that in the opinion of this Municipality it is desirable that all shops of country and foreign liquors within the Municipal limits should be closed immediately and that Government be requested to close them accordingly, and that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be sanctioned out of the general balance for the work of dissuading people from drinking and that the amount be handed over to the President of the local Anti-drink Committee."

Only three of the councillors including Mr. Oka and Mr. H. N. Shindore, M.L.C., in whose brother's name there is license for a liquor shop, abstained from voting. On the day following the adoption of the resolution, the Municipal office prepared a bill for paying out the amount to the Anti-drink Committee, but Mr. Oka held up the bill on the ground *inter alia* that he was going to make a reference to Government "about the legality of the expenditure." So, on the 28th July, Mr. Oka did write to the Collector of Nasik—Mr. A. H. A. Simcox again!—drawing his attention to the Municipality's resolution and stating that he might communicate the opinion and request of the municipality regarding the closing of liquor shops to Government for information. As regards the payment of the money, the President wrote that "there is no provision in the District Municipal Act for spending money on such a purpose (as was contemplated by the resolution.)" Mr. Oka imported his own interpretation of clause (l) of section 56 of the Act—which says, dealing with *discretional functions* of Municipalities, that the Municipality may carry out "any other measure, not specified in section 54, likely to promote the public safety, health or convenience or education,"—and held that the expenditure could not be incurred. Mr. Oka also requested the Collector "to move Government to pass orders on the point at their earliest convenience."

According to the Act, Section 174 (1), there was no need at that stage for the Collector to make a reference to Government at all. If he was aware of his own powers under the Act, and if he held with Mr. Oka that the expenditure could not be incurred by the Municipality then he should have under section 174 (1), prohibited the payment of Rs. 1,000. But the Collector could only do so, if, in his opinion, as stated in the section, the execution of any order or resolution of a Municipality, or the doing of anything which is about to be done or being done by or on behalf of a Municipality, *is causing or is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public, or to lead to a breach of the peace*, or *'which is unlawful'* (original italics), he may, by order in writing under his signature suspend the execution or prohibit the doing thereof." (Italics are mine.)

Now, if the payment of the money as decided by the Municipal Committee were likely to produce any one of the results contained in the above section or were "unlawfull," it was open to the Collector to stop the Municipality from doing so, and after complying with the provisions of clause (2) of section 174, which requires the Collector to send *forthwith* copies of his order to the commissioner of the division and to the Municipality affected thereby, and thereafter let things take their natural course, Mr. Simcox did not think—and I believe very rightly,—that he was competent to vete the expenditure, since the section quoted could never have been intended to meet a contingency like the one under reference. He himself took no action on Mr. Oka's letter but he referred the whole matter to Government on the 4th August 1921. Government in turn might have referred the matter back to the commissioner C.D.,—Mr. F. Pratt,— and, on 6th August 1921, that authority disposed of the matter thus:—

"The Municipality's resolution deals with two points:—

1. A request for the immediate *closure of the liquor shops*, which should in my opinion be refused.
2. The second point refers to the grant of Rs. 1,000 by the Board for 'picketing' purposes. The Commissioner considers that no action or orders of Government at this stage are needed. The Collector, may however, be directed to advise the President informally that it is open to the President or to any other *rate payer* or in the last resort *to any officer of Government* to take action under Section 42 of the District Municipal Act, 1901, *either* for obtaining an injunction forbidding the proposed expenditure *or* after any expenditure has been actually incurred by a Civil suit against any and every Councillors who has "been a party" to such misapplication of Municipal money, for the recovery of the money so misapplied."

The Collector, in turn, "forwarded with compliments" a copy of the above memo of Mr. Pratt to the President, Nasik Municipality "for information and expression of his views." Mr. Oka, in turn addressed Mr. Simcox on the 16th August 1921 in which he stated "that clear expression of opinion by Government is quite desirable for the guidance of Municipalities instead of the way suggested by the commissioner." The Collector was also requested again to move Government to pass early orders." What Mr. Simcox did on receipt of Mr. Oka's letter is not known.

In the meanwhile, however, the councillors did not remain inactive. On the 19th August eleven of them sent a requisition to the President requesting him to convene a special general meeting of the Committee to discuss his conduct in defying the Committee and to pass a vote of censure on him if the Committee thought fit. The President had no discretion and he ought to have called a meeting as desired, at the latest within three weeks from the date of receipt. But he seems to have ignored the requisition. So when a meeting of the Committee was convened on the 9th September 1921 for transacting business other than the one for which the signatories wanted the meeting, Mr. N. K. Patel, a Parsi gentleman, proposed that the meeting should be adjourned as a protest against the conduct of the President.

Mr. Oka ruled out the proposal, and thereupon 14 out of the 19 members present walked out, and for want of quorum, the President had at last to adjourn the meeting without transacting any business.

The same meeting was called again for the 14th September, when more or less the same 19 members were present. Mr. Patel again proposed the adjournment of the meeting "as the President has not called a special General Meeting as requested by the "eleven signatories relating to the vote of censure on the President," and Mr. Patel again relied on a Government order of the 21st February 1921. Mr. Upadpye seconded the proposal and the proposition having been passed by a majority the meeting was adjourned. On the 12th October, a heavy agenda with the proposition for the vote of censure as the first item was circulated for a special general meeting to be held to-day at the Municipal Office. On the same day—12th

SCIENTIST & PHILANTHROPIST.

Sir P. C. Ray, who has been going from door to door to collect funds for the relief of famine-stricken in Khulna District, Bengal.

October 1921—the Collector, Mr. Simcox, wrote a letter to the President which reads as follows:

"N. M. U. N. NK/—394.

Office of the Collector of Nasik,
Nasik, 12th October, 1921.

To,
The President,
Nasik Municipality, Nasik.

Sir,

With reference to the first part of your Municipality's resolution dated 25th July, 1921, I am requested by Government to inform the Municipality that until the policy of Government in connection with the question of the prohibition of the use of alcoholic liquor is decided, Government are unable to agree to the Municipality's request to close immediately all liquor shops within the Municipal District.

2. With reference to the 2nd part of the Municipality's resolution I enclose my order under Section 174 of the District Municipal Act vetoing the expenditure of of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by the Municipality on picketing.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Nasik.

Order under Section 174 of the District Municipal Act.

Read Naisk Municipality's resolution, part II dated the 25th July 1921, relating to the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for the work of disuading people from drinking, etc.

ORDER.

Whereas in the opinion of the Collector the Execution of this part of the resolution is causing or is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public in as much as the money of the ratepayers proposed to be expended by the Municipality will be used in a way not contemplated by the District Municipal Act, I, A. H. A. Simcox, Collector of Nasik, hereby suspended the execution of the resolution.

(Sd.) A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Nasik."

Nasik,
12th October, 1921.

But when the Committee met this morning, this letter of the Collector together with his order under Section 174 of the District Municipalities Act, was not placed before the meeting, though clause 2 of Section 174 makes it imperative that the order should be *forthwith* communicated to the Municipality. However that may be, since it became known that a meeting had been called, there was very great excitement on both sides as well as among the public. The popular party in the Municipality were sure of their majority, and knew besides what they were going to do. On the other side, it was believed that the President was making a frantic effort to save himself from an ignominous position. I am told canvassing was going hard during the last three or four days, and yet the President could not muster more than eight votes besides his own, on his side. The Civil Surgeon, who seemed to be in a terrible hurry, was there, but throughout the discussion should seem unending, and the Executive Engineer too was present though it is said he was also to have been elsewhere on duty. One Mr. Samant, a newly arrived official in this district—in fact a Huzur Deputy Collector—was there too, and though he himself admitted that he had not been at Nasik above a week, spoke on matters on which he was not well posted, in a tone and manner which did not assess the opposition at its proper value. The opposition contained many true and brave men who would not be *samjaved* by anybody, however high his authority or official position. They were determined to vindicate the prestige of the Committee and its rights as a body. They did not want local self-government to be rendered a farce and a laughing-stock by the toadyism of chicken-hearted official underlings. So, when the President, at the outset, proposed to deal with some extraneous matters first, Mr. Akut stood up in his place and insisted on the first item relating to the vote of censure being dealt with first. He moved a resolution, which was worded as follows:

(1) Resolved—

That this Municipality passes a vote of centure on Mr. D. S. Oka in his capacity as President of this Municipality for his not paying the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the President of the Temperance Association, Nasik, as resolved by them, in their Meeting of 25th July 1921 and thus setting at naught the Resolution of the General Body;

(2) That this Municipality also passes a vote of censure on Mr. D. S. Oka in his capacity as President of this Municipality for not convening a Special General Meeting on the requisition of 11 Municipal Councillors dated 19th August as required by Section 26 Clause 2 of the District Municipal Act and Government Order G. O. G. D No. 1932 dated 21-2-21 and Nasik Bye Law No. 3;

(3) That in the opinion of this Municipality the conduct of the said President has been sufficiently in defiance of the Municipal Law, the rights of the Municipal Councillors and the General Body and their Resolution and suggests that the President should resign his post, and;

(4) That in case he is not prepared to do so voluntarily this Municipality dismisses him from his post for his misconduct and neglect to perform his duty and recommends to Government to give effect to this Resolution of dismissal.

The President would not have the wording "that this Municipality passes" but would have it that "the Municipality do pass a vote of censure etc." Mr. Akut moved his resolution and it was seconded by Mr. Gadre Senior Mr. Akut in moving the proposition, clearly explained how the President was guilty of negligence. The President—Mr. Oka—tried to rule out part four of the resolution saying it was not under the Act. Mr. Akut retorted that it was not open to the President to say what was under the Act. When a vote of censure was passed it was not intended to be airy or inoperative but had some meaning and effect. Thereupon discussion proceeded on the whole resolution.

I don't know what idea Mr. Oka has of procedure at meetings. But it seemed to me queer that he should rule that those who wanted to support the resolution should say first what they had to say, and then those who wanted to speak *against* would be allowed to have their say afterwards. At least I have never known before such one-sided procedure at public meetings. However the opposition members did not want to make any fuss over the matter, and discussion then proceeded.

Mr. Gadre who seconded the resolution strongly criticised Mr. Oka's conduct and also the conduct of the Collector who had passed belated orders. Mr. Upadhye reminded the Committee of 'vox populi, voxdei' and when the majority had decided a question in a particular way, surely it was not for the President or any other individual to set at nought such a decision Mr. Kishanlal Chakrapani said that no self-love or self-praise should obscure their vision as to the real question which was that public good was the sole criterion. Mr. N. K. Patel regretted that they should have been under the necessity of bringing forward such a proposition. The root cause of it all was the President's unwarranted action. The fact was that the members were now up for their rights and they did not want to be insulted in any way. If the President would give them a guarantee as to the future and make an unreserved admission as to the rights of the general body, they might reconsider the position and perhaps Mr. Akut might think of withdrawing the proposition or modifying it. Soon after Mr. Patel resumed his seat, the Civil Surgeon went up to him and held a confabulation with Mr. Patel and Mr. Akut suggesting, I was told later, compromise on condition that the President should apologise to the Committee.

Mr. Sawant, a new arrival, who spoke *against* the resolution, started off into a disgression on many matters relevant and irrelevant, and he had to be frequently interrupted by the members on a point of order. While Mr. Sawant admitted that the President had made a mistake, he did not want the committee to be hard on him.

As the debate was progressing, the Executive Engineer, who seemed to feel no more than a languid interest in the proceedings and who seemed to think that an inveterate fate had dragged him into the Committee. Suddenly veered round towards me and wanted to know whether I represented the "Old Woman of Bori Bunder." But when I told him with some emphasis that I was a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," he relapsed into a cynical mood, whereupon, I reminded him that I knew "The Chronicle" was a red rag to many of them. The only other speaker, who ventured to say a good word about the erring President was one of Mr. Gadhave, who wanted the resolution to be toned down somewhat.

Mr. Akut in his reply pointed out how unconstitutional had been the conduct of the President and criticising him for his ignoring the duties he owed to the Committee. Mr. D. S. Oka made an explanation which was by no means convincing to anybody and which hardly contained a word of regret for what had occurred.

Before the resolution was put to vote, Mr. Akut pointed out to the President that since it was a personal question on which they were voting, it would be gracious on his part not to give his vote. But Mr. Oka did not care for the request and cast his ornament vote in his own favour and *against* the resolution. And yet he could not get a majority.

Those who voted *for* the resolution were:—Messrs. Kishenlal Chakrapani, R. H. Gadre, V. B. Akut, N. K. Patel, Hussein khan, Nirantar, Karve, Budhmal Kevalchand, Dixit, Fattechand, Chhaganlal Shroff, Upadhye and Nagindas. Total 13. *Against*:—Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Huzur Deputy Collector (Mr. Sawant), and Messrs. Shinde, Gadhave, Shindore, Shaikh Sarfraz, and Abdul Nura Patel, and the President himself. Total 9. The proposition was declared carried. Immediately afterwards the President started telling the Committee that he would not resign even if they carried many votes of censure, so long as he felt he was discharging his duties. His tone provoked the members who wold not show him any more tolerance. So they said they did not care to hear him and began to leave the meeting. This cut short Mr. Oka's self-complacent eloquence and the meeting was declared adjourned. It appears that the matter however does not end at that, but the fight will go on, unless the Government choose to remove the President who has forfeited the confidence of the majority. I hope Government will not make it a question of prestige, but recognising the fact that Mr. Oka is elected President by the Committee, will not hesitate to remove him from office since he has forfeited the Committee's confidence. I hope wiser counsels will prevail with Gov-

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19.

S.S. Urlana, Coleborn, Rangoon.
S.S. Chupra, Fysh, Cardiff.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances.

S.S. Sheaf Mount, Whitefield, Delagoabay.
S.S. Mahratta, Sandeman, Calcutta.
S.S. Kowarra, Crowder, Australia.
S.S. Cooyanna, Levy, Busreh.
S.S. Lahore, Headlam, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Fakai Maru for Bangkok.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Lahore for Madras.
Steamer Favignona for Genoa.

S.S. Urlana:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain E. Coleborn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra, 3,462 tons, Captain R. P. Fysh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Cooyanna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Cooyanna, 2,445 tons, Captain H. E. S. Levy, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

S.S. Lahore:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lahore, 3,142 tons, Captain P. C. Headlam, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 19.

Steamer China for London—205 cwts. dry ginger, S. Rawji; 6 cases fish maws, H. A. Abdool Satag and Co.; 5 pots palmarosa oil, Allen Bros.

Steamer Castila for Liverpool—200 bales cotton waste, B. Karsandas and Co.; 252 cwts. condiments, Manekji Poonjiaji and Co.; 292 cwts. khissmiss, S. Rowji; 1,090 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Kulkarni Lele and Co.

Steamer Amatonga for Hull—2,000 cwts. myraballams, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Steamer Umanu for Dunkirk—110 bales cotton, Bhaidas Cursandas and Co.; 160 bales cotton F. P., F. F. Campbell and Co.; Havre—220 bales cotton F. P., F. F. Campbell and Co.

Steamer Delta for Ghent—200 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Bros.; Marseilles—250 cwts. cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

Steamer Favignana for Genoa—4,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 5,600 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; Naples—1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.; Naples in transit to Tripoli—200 cwts. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; Palermo—500 cwts. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

Steamer Alps Maru for Kobe—2,577 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

Steamer Lahore for Shanghai—29 cases butter, Pader and Co.; 7 cases butter, The Globe Dairy and Co.; 14 cwts. khissmiss, Sorabji Dosabhoy and Co.; Hongkong—14 cwts. khissmiss, Sorabji Dosabhoy and Co.; 87 cwts. red raisins, Sorabji Dosabhoy and Co.

Steamer Peking Maru for Kobe—450 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 19.

Steamer Bamora from Basara Agents:—B. I. N. Co. Ltd.:—

27 bundles specie; 658 bags almonds; 14 bags drugs; 35 bags maghat roots; 3 cases gum; 200 bags tobacco; 3 bales woollen yarn; 584 bundles wet dates; 57 bundles carpets; 260 cases gum tragacanth; 123 bags gum tragacanth; 186 bags raisins; 275 bags figs; 20 big bottles rose water; 22 tin pearls; 30 cases crystle salt; 133 jottas assafetida; 31 bags dates; 3 bundles skins; 238 bags dry dates; 177 crates pomegrants; 55 bundles cotton; 37 cases shells.

Steamer Amatonga from Hull Agents:—James Finlay and Co.:—

5 bales cotton and wool; 5 cases liquid glue; 90 loose joists; 153 bundles rounds; 2 cases spun silk; 363 barrels alum; 3 cases printing ink; 85 cases dry colour; 4,988 kegs paint; 10 casks blue colour; 450 cases colour; 800 drums linseed oil; 30 cases oil varnish; 30 cases silver; 5,008 cags potatoes; 1,0002 caskets potatoes.

Steamer Firoozi from Aden Agents:—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ltd:—

1 bale P. goods; 1 bundle axles; 15 bundles bathrah; 33 bags hessian cloth; 70 bundles ackali.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Oct. 19.

The market is very dull without lively features. Quotations have remained almost the same for the important commodities. Healds are quoted at 42d. per 800 eyes. Reeds are varying according to the sizes. Other sundries for loom and spinning are steady without any appreciable doing in the market. Woolen goods are slightly dear, due to the scarcity of required stocks of the best grade. Bobbins market has witnessed no change—the Japanese having undergone slight reduction in values. The quotations are the same.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Oct. 19.

The trend of prices has been still downward. Aniline salt is reported to have been offered at 7—8d. per lb. German make C. I. F. Bombay. Other commercial chemicals such as Bichromate of soda, Potash Antimony salt have still weaker tendency, due to the keen competition of German chemicals. The market has been greatly perturbed owing to the extremely easy quotation of German Marks which are quoted at nearly 700. It is most embarassing for importers and indentors of German goods to forecast the true state of affairs in respect of German exchange.

COLOUR MARKET.

Oct. 18.

The reports of Departments of Statistics 1921, show that in the month of July, 1921, the total import of Alizarine and Aniline Dyes was 3,29,736 lbs.; out of which the import from U. K. was 73,437 lbs. and that from Germany was 84,941 lbs. We from this see the German competition in the Colour Market. The market has grown very easy and it is expected that keen competition will further lower the values.

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Of all chemists or direct from

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104, Patel Street (Near Hongkong Bank), BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

A requiem high Mass will be said for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Silvester D'Souza at 7-30 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant at the church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul. Friends and relation will kindly note this intimation.

R1697

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOP.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, has paid a donation of Rs. 100 (one hundred) to the Scout Fund.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The booking of ordinary telegrams for Kattakal, Malappuram, Manjeri, Nilambur and Perintalmanna is suspended.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. M. K. Vesavewalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on Thursday 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. on "Mystery of Death and Destiny of Man."

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT COMMUNITY.

Under the auspices of the above community, the Goa Saraswat Samaj has arranged a public "Hari-Kirtan" of Sakharam Pant Karande, on 22nd October 1921, at 9-30 p.m: at Shri Murlidhar Temple Thakurdwar.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of September 1921, 884 patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 731 were males and 153 were females including children and their daily average was 70 to 95.

LATE MR. GANPATRAM BAXI.

The late Mr. Ganpatram Madhavram whose death occurred in Bansda on 27th September last served in that State in the capacity of Baxi i.e. Private Secretary for a very long time and had, by his simplicity and benevolence, won the hearts of Prince and people alike. He died of paralysis, suddenly, while working in his office. He leaves behind him four sons, three of whom are graduates of the Bombay University.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held under the auspicious of Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in Shri Cutchi Dasa Osval Jain Mahajan Vadi, when Mr. Khadilker, Dr. M. B. Velker, Dr. D. D. Sathe and others will address on the boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Mr. V. J. Patel has consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of all the members of the Matunga Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, 8-30 a.m. in Shrinavas building for the following business:—

(1) to appoint a Managing Committee and office bearers for the current year.
(2) to ellect two representatives to be sent to the F Ward Congress Committee;
(3) to pass the report and accounts up to November 30.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The general meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 23rd instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To confirm the minutes of the last general meeting.
2. To adopt the half yearly report and audited statement of accounts.
3. To elect office bearers and the members of the Managing Council.

The polling for the election of 26 representatives to be sent to Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will remain open on the same day from 8 a.m. (S. T.) to 12 noon.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"AFGAR."

The performances of "Afgar" on Tuesday, and Wednesday evening by the Bandman Opera Company, can be said to have been a very creditable achievement.

I saw the production of "Afgar" at the London Pavilion last year with Delysia, Supino Lane.

John Humpheys, and other stage celebrities in the cast, which brought the London show as near the perfection as it is possible to have it. However let us discourse upon the Bombay production of "Afgar."

"Extravaganza" the billed description of "Afgar" is indeed explanatory. Combined with a setting which is delightful for its color, its wonderful dresses and scenic beauties, stationary, and otherwise. "Afgar" as presented by the Bandman Company in Bombay is an excellent show throughout, and one of the nearest approaching the high standard of our West-End shows I have yet seen out East.

As far as story goes, well, to begin with, there is old Afgar, placed in the precarious position of having thirty wives. A redeeming feature about this calamity however, is these ladies are beautiful, young, and sublime, but rather wasted as far as old Afgar is concerned, who is very very much under proof. Zadee his favourite wife appears to have found this out, and gets out to make love to the Spanish prisoner. Don Juan Gunior, a young gentleman of historical descent, now under lock and key in the Palace old old Afgar, crime unknown.

To make a point to the story, Isilda one of the lady loves of Don Juan, Junior, (we presume there were many) comes to the palace of old Afgar, with Courcouril a very shrewd young the lady loves of Don Juan, Junior, of old Afgar, with Courcourli a very shrewd young gentleman to seek her lover. Courcourli gains admission to the Palace on the pretence that he is a slave-dealer with a new wife for old Afgar, at a rock bottom price. Old Afgar rather likes the idea and completes the purchase.

General intrigue in the harem commences, much to the concern of Old Afgar, Don Juan, Junior, Isilda and Courcourli, who are placed under arrest whilst the ladies work the issues out amongst themselves. At this stage the audience are in receipt of amusement and fun ad. lib.

After the lottery for husbands, Zaydee's idea, everything turns out alright, and we find old, Afgar re-instated, and every one happy.

Madeline, Rossiter as Zaydee proved once more a great attraction. Her great hit of the evening was her singing of that popular number "you'd be surprised" Madeline is indeed an artiste. Dora Dolaro as Isilda made a very charming stage personality, and sang several pleasing numbers in her usual delightful style. Jerry Verno as Courcourli appeared to be laughter-maker in chief supported ably by Jack Crichton as Afgar. Eric Masters as Don Juan, Junior. Dan Mansfield as Houssain, Tom Scott as Dansach, and the rest of the cast are to be congratulated on their individual and collective efforts.

Another performance of "Afgar" will be looked forward to.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TRESPASS IN SISTERS' QUARTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Rama Mukund, was charged with trespass with intent to commit theft at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday last.

The evidence showed that the accused went to the bath room of the Sisters' Quarters in the Marine Lines War Hospital, when Miss K. St. Matins, saw him. He gave her a push and ran away. She raised an alarm upon which he was chased by the butler who arrested the accused. He again escaped but he was re-arrested by a scavenger.

The accused's defence was that he had been there to see a relative.

At the accused had three previous convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Vardon charged Thomas Albert, alias Green, alias Smith (28) with committing theft in a building of clothes valued at Rs. 5.

The evidence showed that Mr. L. V. Shore and Mr. B. Henry, Naval Engineers, residing in Sailor's Home, missed the property from their rooms on October 17th and at once reported the matter to the police who subsequently arrested the accused.

The accused having two previous convictions, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BUCKET SHOP WINNINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Behram Ardeshir Irani, charged Balaram Anantram, Secretary, Bombay Race Critic Club, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,13,265 being the amount of his winnings on three horses.

Mr. S. G. Welinker, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. Reuben Solomon, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Kanuga and Gadkeri, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Welinker in opening the case for the complainant said his client owned a refreshment room at Kalbadevi Road. The accused passed on as a Secretary of the Bombay Race Critic Club. Many clubs have come into existence owing to the amendment of Gambling Act. It was started in 1920 and had issued its rules and regulations. The object of the club was of a non-political character, to provide a club house and other conveniences and generally to afford members privileges advantages and accommodations. One of the objects was to discuss "race problems" under "expert advice" and to advise members with all possible records and information about races and to save time to arrange for members to receive and to carry to race enclosures specific amounts paid to the Secretary by members to back such horses as might be named by them.

Counsel then explained rules affecting first and second class members, and said the complainant on August 5 last enrolled himself as a second class member and paid Rs. 75 to the clerk at the Parsi Statue Branch, next day in which he wrote four trebles of win and place of horses running on that day keeping a carbon copy of the form with himself according to the rules. The complainant learnt after the race was run that he had won over a lakh of rupees. He then went to the Parsi Statue Branch but he was referred to the Head Office at Vithal Wadi for his winnings. When he went there, he was told that the form was lost and ultimately he was offered back his Rs. 75.

Counsel then said that though this charge against the accused was that of criminal breach of trust, the evidence which he proposed leading would disclose the charges of cheating and forgery and fabrication of documents.

Mr. Jinnah objected to the charge of forgery, saying the accused was only charged for criminal breach of trust and it would embarass him if this supplementary charge was introduced. He said there was no case even for criminal breach of trust, as there was no money in respect of which any breach has been made.

His Worship then asked Mr. Welinker to lead the evidence of the complainant which was not finished when the court rose.

The case was then adjourned till the 4th of November.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL BLOW TO INTERMIDIARY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest yesterday on the body of Bomanshah Nowroji Karkaria, who met with his death as a result of blow he received while trying to separate two quarrelling parties at Khetwady on the 8th instant.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to a fracture of skull resulting from a blow with a stick inflicted by Laxman Rama.

GOAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will publish the following few lines in your well-known paper.

"It is proposed by the Goa-Saraswat-Samaj that **Goan Volunteer Corps** should be formed to work as a body to counteract the evils of epidemic fevers in Bombay and its suburbs.

We are quite sure that this suggestion will be welcomed by the youths of our community and thus try to relieve the poor sufferers from such dangers, also those who are desirous of serving the nation must stand at this side in such criticle junctures, on whom the national advancement is entirely dependant.

Those who are desirous of joining this Corps are requested to write on to Mr. G. V. Wagle, Secretary, Goa-Saraswat-Samaj, Contractor's Building, Bombay, as early as possible."—Yours, etc.

G. WAGLE,
Secretary, Goa Saraswat Samaj.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Orders have been issued for disbanding 17th Infantry (the loyal regiment) and 5th Light Infantry both pre-war battalions.

First forecast of Burma rice crop shows 1,04,45,.64 acres shown with rice as 10,348,225 acress expected to mature both figures being considerably in advance of last year. Upper Burma monsoon was late and sowings have been delayed. (A.P.)

A serious famine is reported to have broken out in Goalpara in Assam where recent floods have destroyed the crops. The Local Government, the District Board and the Zemindars doing their best to relieve the distressed people and have spent fifty thousand rupees for the purpose.

At the instance of Hon. Mr. Das a conference of the members of the local bodies all over Behar, will be held in Patna on 17th November to disscuss the question of sanitation, particularly in relation to the prevention of the epidemic which made a fearful ravage this year.

The Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Company have erected at Dover a Memorial Stone to the Indian Seamen who lost their lives with the S. S. "Malojo" when she was sunk off that port early in 1916 by enemy action. The Stone is a handsome one and bears an inscription in both English and Urdu.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDER.

The following are some of the amendments of the Standing Orders of the Bombay Legislative Council passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 29th September 1921 having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor on the 1st October 1921 are hereby published for general information:—

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.

A member to whom a supplementary question is addressed may decline to answer it without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Council."

BALLOT PROCEDURE.

Ballot procedure for determining relative precedence of Resolutions:—

(1) A member giving notice of more than one resolution shall number his resolutions in the order in which he desires to move them, provided that he may alter such order at any time within the period of notice by intimation given to the Secretary.

(2) The Secretary will keep a numbered list and will enter the name of each member who has given notice of a resolution upon that list.

(3) On the eighth day previous to the commencement of the session a ballot will be held in the Committee-room before the Secretary at which any member who wishes to attend may do so.

(4) Papers with numbers corresponding to those against which entries have been made one the numbered list will be placed in a box.

(5) A clerk will take out at hazard from the box one of the papers and the Secretary will call out from the list the corresponding name, which will then be entered on a priority list. This procedure will be carried out till all the numbers have been drawn.

(6) Priority on the list will entitle the member to priority in moving that resolution to which he himself has given priority under Rule 1 of the Schedule:

Provided that if a resolution to which priority is given under Rule 1 is disallowed the next resolution standing in the member's name may be moved in its place.

(7) Priority on the list shall also entitle a member to priority in respect of his subsequent resolutions; provided that after a member has moved a resolution, he shall not move another resolution until every other member has had an opportunity of moving a resolution standing in his name in the list of business.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

"FEARFUL CONDITION OF ROADS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when sanction was given to spend a sum of Rs. 12,500 on decorating and illuminating the Municipal office, the Malabar Hill Reservoir, etc. The Commissioner stated that he had curtailed the amount in view of the Prince's "request that heavy expenditure on his reception should be avoided."

The proposal was forwarded to the Corporation recommending sanction.

ROADS IN CITY.

The Committee also considered two letters complaining about the roads in the city which were a "standing disgrace and a scandal to the Municipal administration" of the Municipality which was supposed to be "the first and the best in India." It was also stated that heaps of dust were to be seen which "rose in the city" in clouds all over the streets affecting the public health; that "sore throat" was prevalent on account of the excessive dust and that he had "half a mind to prosecute the Municipal authorities concerned for their unpardonable negligence in not watering the roads and thus endangering the public health." The second letter stated that although the Municipal Lakes were overflowing the roads were not being watered and on some of them there was ankle deep of dust which impaired health, etc.

The Chairman said the applicants had his full sympathy. The condition of the roads was something very fearful and he himself had been urging upon the Commissioner to water the roads as often as possible, although it might not be the scientific way of raising dust. He thought watering the roads was absolutely essential, although the effect might be only temporary.

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Corporation recommending that the applicants be informed that the necessary action was being taken.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY SERVICE.

APPREHENSION OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

It is apprehended that there will be further trouble in Calcutta tramway service. Recently the men submitted a memorial to the Agent of Calcutta Tramways Company demanding redress of certain grievances. The Agent in reply expressed his inability to take action in the matter. Last night a meeting of the men was held under the presidency of Mr. H. W. R. Moreno, Vicepresident of the men's Union when it was resolved to sstop work after giving seven days notice from to-day to company in, view of then unjustifiable attitude displayed in the company to its employees A sub-comittee was formed to take steps in the interm, to approach authorities to to form conciliation board for redress of the men's grievanses.

POONA HIGH SCHOOL CENTENARY.

HON MR. PARANJPYE ON STUDENTS' DUTY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 17

Hon. Mr. Paranjpye presiding at the Centenary Celebration of the Poona High School thoroughly disapproved of the non cooperators' appeal to the students to leave their studies and appealed to their guardians to see that their energies were not utilised for political purposes. He was far from suggesting that they should be kept strictly aloof from politics. Indeed he wanted everybody to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of his country. But why, he asked, should the students be placed in the vanguard of the fight? Let the elders carry on political agitation as much as they liked but he begged them to leave the youth of the country undisturbed in its legitimate pursuits of literary and other kinds of studies. There would be time enough for them to take their places alongside their elders in the politics of their motherland after they had finished their education.

BATHING ACCIDENT,

MADRAS, Oct. 18

Another bad accident is reported while bathing in the sea off Elliot's beach. While bathing, Mr. F. E. L. Worke was severely injured in the foot by what is believed to be a Stringray—a species of broad flat fish with very long thin tails. Mr. Works stepped on one with the resrlt that it must have whipped its tail violently round his foot cutting an artery in the back portion. Mr. Worke was removed to the hospital where he is progressing favourably.

BREACH OF RAILWAY LINE IN BURMA

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

The railway line has been breached by floods north of the point where the mail train met with an accident. Resumption of through comunication is not expected before Wednesday. Several passengers of Friday's train have returned to Rangoon Transhipment on Thazi Myingyan branch being affected in boats. Railway station Martaban was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Turkish question is of vital interest to Muslims. But it is more. It is of highest national importance to India. Upon a favourable settlement of that alone depends the internal peace and progress of India and her immunity from external dangers. Without that even Swaraj cannot bring peace or insure progress. The present European and Turkish situation is such that this is the moment of moments to make an effort to have that question settled on just and honourable terms. I appeal therefore to all patriotic Indians irrespective of their religious belief or political creed or party to make an effort without loss of time to induce the British Cabinet to transfer its friendship from Greece to Turkey as of old and to offer without waiting for the result of the Turko-Greek war as her own Allies. France and Italy, are doing, an honourable peace to Turkey on the lines laid down by the Prime Minister of England himself on 5th January, 1918, on behalf of the whole Empire including India and according to the Muslim demands.

If Non-Co-operators and Non-Non-Co-operators, "Moderates" and "Extremists, Princes and peasants, cannot join in one common effort, as I do wish they did and as I believe not to be impossible, to remove the cause that is admitted on all hands to be the chief cause of the unrest in our motherland then let each group or party separately but simultaneously concentrate its energies at this emergency to take such step or steps as may suit it best to hasten the settlement.

Let us Non-Co-operators who have rightly lost all faith in political measures meet the emergency by acclerating our steps in the Non-Co-operation programme. Let the "Moderates" or others who have still faith in political pressure adopt some such measure from their councils or party organisations by delegations (and H. H. the Aga Khan one member of the last delegation is still in Europe) or representations as to impress upon the Indian Government and the British Cabinet the need of an early settlement of the question. Let the Princes of India come forward to relieve the suffering in Anatolia caused by the devastations made by Greece even as America and European Nations are trying to relieve Russian famine, thus helping the cause not only financially but also morally. Let even Lord Reading and his Government, if they really are solicitious for the peace in India and establishment of her position in Imperial matters of the British Empire and in international affairs inform the British Cabinet at once that they can make themselves responsible for the good Government of India only if the root and just causes of the unrest are removed.

Our simultaneous effort at this juncture is sure to give us victory.—Yours, etc.

MUSHIR HOSAIN KIDWAI.

October 12.

10, Neill Road, Lucknow.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-two pence.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

MR. DEVADHAR'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust you are aware of the fact that the Council of the Servants of India Society deputed me along with two of my colleagues, Messrs. Vaze and Barve, on the 20th of September 1921 to Malabar to investigate into the need for relief to the unfortunate sufferers, rich as well as poor, in that distressed district. You have also, I believe, read the account of our investigations published by correspondents in papers. I have come back now to Bombay with a message from the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut, of which I am elected one of the Vice-Presidents, the Raja of Zamorin being elected the President of this thoroughly non-official committee formed for the purpose of collecting funds and administering relief in a suitable form to thousands of rich and poor sufferers at the hands of the Moplahs, the atrocities committed by whom are simply unthinkable at the present moment.

On my return to Madras from Calicut I was asked by several friends in Madras to deliver a public lecture and to narrate to the audience my own experiences. The citizens of Madras who have already formed a committee there to collect funds for the help of the distressed would thus be helped, it was thought in their work by my narration of several stories of great sufferings. While in Madras I tried to meet most of the officials who were directly concerned with the scheme of relief submitted by me to the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut and talked also with several non-Officials concerning the situation in Malabar, emphasising the need for urgent relief and enlisted their sympathy and support.

I got down at Poona, just for a few hours, met some friends for Malabar relief and addressed a meeting of friends in Poona under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, got a Committee started to undretake the work of collection in that city on behalf of the Committee that would be started in Bombay for organising the work of collection in this Presidency. Collections were also begun in Poona at this meeting and figures amounting to Rs. 1,500 have been announced and I am sure if friends in Poona make vigourous efforts they would easily collect a sum of Rs. 5,000, as Poona is comparatively a poor place.

I arrived here on the morning of Sunday, the 16th instant, as originally planned and have been consulting friends in Bombay as regards starting *immediately* the work of collecting money, rice, cloth, etc. etc., in the city of Bombay as also all over the Presidency. All the friends whom I met agreed with me in believing that no time should be lost in letting the public know that the need for money and other help is most urgent as the situation in Malabar does not seem to be less serious and grave than what it was when I left it about the 11th instant.

I am, therefore, advised to call together at an early date preferably next *Thursday i.e., 20th instant*—as many sympathisers of this cause for an informal discussion at the Home of the Servants of India Society at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, *at 6 p.m.* and to decide the line of action to be taken so far as the work in Bombay and outside is concerned It is proposed, in the meantime, that at this preliminary meeting a *provisional* committee be appointed to take up the work at once and begin to arrange the details of the further programme for carrying out this object I would, therefore, be glad to hear from ladies and gentlemen as well as young men and young women, who are anxious to help the cause by undertaking voluntary work in Bombay as well as outside, to collect subscriptions with the authority of the Bombay Committee, to form local Committee to start the work of collection and to do such other work as the Committee may require of them in serving the poor and the distressed men, women and children in Malabar in the hour of their dire need.

I shall be glad to receive subscriptions here on behalf of the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut and pass provisional receipts and hand them over to the Hon. Treasurers of the Bombay Malabar Relief Fund Committee when it comes to be appointed in a formal manner at a public meeting of the sympathisers in Bombay, which is intended to be called as early as possible.

It is needless to add that the scheme of relief submitted by me and approved by the Committee at Calicut is meant to help all the distressed people in Malabar, be they Hindus, Moplahs or Christians—in a thoroughly non-sectarian spirit.

I am trying to prepare at an early date a full statement giving results of our investigations and embodying various suggestions made for relief and also appealing for help in every possible way.

The Malabar Central Relief Committee mittee at Calicut have desired me to visit other important towns in India to collect the minimum amount of Rs. ten lakhs for gratuitous relief alone. I propose to undertake this tour after starting the work in Bombay and I trust my patriotic brothers and sisters would give me the necessary help in this work which I have made myself bold to undertake on behalf of the Servants of India Society, to bring, at least partially, the necessary assistance within the reach of the suffering thousands of distressed Malabar as early as possible. I remain, yours etc.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President, Servants of India Society, Poona.

Address:—
Servants of India Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay.

October 18.

HOME MEMBER IN MALABAR.

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Sir William Vincent is leaving Madras this evening for Malabar accompanied by Mr. K. R. Knapp.

Bharatpur Dasehra festivities were in full swing for 11 days. Sumptuous camps were laid out for numerous, guests who were liberally entertained by H. H. the Maharaja.

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Oct. 19.

The following are the horses left in the Gwalior Autumn race meeting. The first race starts at 3 p.m.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 3 p.m.

Redduke 9-6; Black Stone 7-1; Mountain Apple 8-5; Toddy 7-8; Sweet Apple 8-3.

SECOND RACE.

THE MORAR PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Straight 3-30; P. M. Hero 9-6; Tankard 8-4; Model 9-2; Wilson 8-2; Vulcan 7-8; Peace Day 8-9; Crescent 7-12; Apollo 7-0; Top Notch 8-8; Lord Belmore 7-11.

THIRD RACE.

THE LEWES PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs straight, (4 p.m.)

Cracknell 9-4; Lemon 8-11; Balira 9-1; Undies 7-9; No Ball 9-10; Irish Folly 7-5.

FOURTH RACE.

THE SCINDIA CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles (4-30 p.m.).

Golden Square 9-12; Cyanite 7-12; Place Royale 9-2; Fleurbaix 7-6; Catchup 8-6.

FIFTH RACE.

THE MATHURADA GOCULDAS CUP.—Distance 1 mile (5 p.m.).

Chieftain 9-4; Royal Court 8-6; Anxious 9-10; Fattahabad 8-2; Honey 7-9; Bismark 9-0; Magdala 7-10; Garland 7-6.

SIXTH RACE.

THE MORAR PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Straight 5-30; P. M. Jupiter 9-0 Logic 8-7; Pale Face 8-12; Adar 8-1; Moderate 7-8; Buttonwood 8-6; Babil 7-12; Lutchman 7-8; Cairo 8-5; Meerjan 7-9; Baby Grand 7-2.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

FIFTH DAY: AUTUMN MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The following are the handicaps for next Saturday's races at Barrackpore Autumn Meeting, Fifth Day.

CANTONMENT PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ozorina 9-12; Smoke Wreath 9-19; Pomery 9-8; Lottie 9-7; Glen Lusset 9-7; Leader 9-7; Jolly Friar 9-5; Torchlight 9-4; Fiasco 9-3; Avon 9-0; Highland Lassie 8-10; Lady Letty 8-5; Nirvana 8-4; Wardenstown 7-11; Rebecca 7-10; Ethelwill 7-10; Ethelwon 7-7; Scottifer 7-7.

CANTONMENT PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mercury 9-12; Carless 9-9; Spanish Chestnut 9-6; Last Spot 9-6; Maharani 9-3; Roxa 9-2; Winning Wya 9-1; Windsor Lad 9-0; Fine Times 9-0; Demon 8-13; Little Life 8-13; Rage 8-11; Spider Legs 8-11; Rose Lydia 8-5; Actriee 8-0; Lhassa 7-8; Poletrap 7-8; Zelia 7-7; Norman Lindsay 7-7.

AGARPARA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Peace Celebration 9-7; Idyl 9-6; White Sapphire 9-1; Staples 9-0; Warrior Queen 8-10; Second Sight 8-7; Warning Signal 8-2; Eagles Nest 7-7.

COSSIPUR CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Stepaside 11-13; Maymorn 10-5; Cylarity 9-5; Banner 8-7; Flirt 8-2; Gibsons Corner 8-1; Perchance 7-13; Gold Shot 7-10; Artist's Model 7-0; Linville 7-7; Furnace 7-7; Gipsy Pride 7-7; Balsam 7-7.

FAREWELL PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Saloon 10-11; Second Sight 10-5; Glassington 10-4; Shruleen 9-12; Sans Peur 9-5; Eagle's Nest 9-4; Carless 9-4; Spanish Chestnut 9-2; Fine Times 8-10; Revue 8-6; Demon 8-8; Everywhere 8-1; Rose Lydia 8-1; Water Lily 7-9; Lhassa 7-7.

FAREWELL PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lottie 9-12; Torchlight 9-8; Avon 9-2; Nosegay 9-1; Lady Letty 8-12; Highland Lassie 8-11; Nirvana 8-10; Ballys Union 8-1; Thrill 7-12; Wardenstown 7-12; Romla 7-10; Fraiding 7-9; Castle Florin 7-7; Ethelwont 7-7; Scottifer 7-7.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

WALES BIT ENGLAND (1-0)

The International Charity Football League was brought to a close yesterday when England played Wales in the return game. The game was a poor one on the whole, there being plenty of kicking about but little of combination and scientific football. The Welsh team in which was included seven members of the K. S. L. I. Regimental team, had the better of the play, and should have won by a larger margin if their shooting had been less wild. Another factor that was responsible for the Welshmen not being able to put up a bigger score was the splendid goalkeeping of Tunnicliffe. The English back division was sound, but their forward lacked sufficient go, else they should have scored at least once. By thus losing this match England tie with Scotland for first place in the League, both sides having equal number of points and a similar goal average.

Play in the early stages was of an even nature, but towards the end of the half Wales began to press and gave the England defence a busy time. The latter, particularly the goalkeeper, proved equal to the occasion and prevented any score.

In the second half Wales did most of the attacking and practically kept play in England's "25." They,, however, could only score once and that off a free-kick, from which Flavell netted the ball from a 25 yard range. The goal was a fine one, the ball taking the net just underneath the cross-bar. England on occasions broke away and twice came within an ace of scoring, but both times Spencer proved the stumbling block. Wales thus won by one goal to nothing.

The teams:—

Wales:—Goal: Spencer; Backs: Evans and Lewis; Halves Flavell, Carter and Tranter; Forwards: Oliver, Millard, Lea, Threadgold and Williams.

England:—Goal: Tunnicliffe; Backs: Hampson and Littlewood; Halves: Pratten, Lowry and De Lanougerede; Forwards: Newby, Jeffries, Mayo, Ferrie and Riches.

Referee: Mr. J. McGrath.

The following are the final positions of the sides:—

	Matches played.	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For.	Goals Against.	Points.
England	6	3	2	1	10	7	7
Scotland ...	6	3	2	1	12	9	7
Ireland	6	3	3	0	8	10	6
Wales	6	2	4	0	8	9	4

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BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, October 20, 1921.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

The issues which are coming up before the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall on Saturday next are of great importance. The issues are also of great interest to all political parties in this country. To the Non-Co-operator the manner in which the schemes for the development of Bombay have been, in the main, carried out afford one additional example of the tendency of the present administration to help the exploitation of this country in the interests of non-Indians and, in the matter of higher appointments, to relegate Indians to the humiliating position of subordinates. For them the history of the development of Bombay is a revelation of how schemes can be devised in secret conclave, either in this country or in the United Kingdom thousands of miles away, how they can be superimposed without reference to local needs or local opinion, how crores of rupees worth of orders can be placed without publicity being given to the fact or without any consultation with the so-called Legislative Council, how notwithstanding all the tall talk about "Reforms", high-placed personages can act autocratically, make appointments and unmake them without any reference to cost or the dominant Indian sentiment, commit this country to an outlay of crores of rupees, appoint consulting engineers and in many a respect act as if India was a field for exploitation. These have been, we regret to observe, the dominant features of the development policy of the Government of Bombay during the last few months. It is certain that the legacy left over for responsible leaders of the people, as a result of this policy, is not likely to be altogether a bed of roses. They might find that the borrowing powers of the Province have been fully worked out on showy and unnecessary projects. They might find that the revenues of the Province have been completely mortgaged for some years to come so as to cripple many a ligitimate effort towards educational and industrial progress. It is on these grounds that every Non-Cooperator will welcome expressions of protest, in whatever shape, against this policy. Such protest when it emanates under the auspices of the central Indian Chamber of Commerce is all the more to be welcomed if it will have any effect. We despair of such effect in the adamantine system under which we live, but we would encourage every legitimate attempt of the people to prevent lavish and extravagant expenditure being incurred, out of funds raised either by way of taxation or by way of loans, on objects, the utility of which is at best extremely doubtful.

For those who are not non-cooperating with the Government, the issue is of still greater import. There is a school that stoutly believes in the carrying out of the "Reforms" and that believes that justice could be done to Indian sentiments and to Indian interests if the Act of 1919 were worked honestly and for all its worth. To those who hold such a view we would point out that the Act of 1919 specifically leaves all matters of local interest as "Transferred Subjects" to be handed over to Ministers responsible to the Councils. Nothwithstanding this clear dictum, the Government of Bombay have, with or without the concurrence of the Government of India, decided to make Bombay Development a "Reserved Subject". Having made it a "Reserved Subject" they have, in most respects grossly mismanaged the affairs relating to it. They have ignored popular wishes and sentiments. Even to their own Councils they have allowed very meagre opportunities for information and discussion, much less for control. They have set up a mimicry of an Advisory Committee on which no self-respecting man ought to work. They have, by placing orders in the United Kingdom and by entrusting most of the higher positions to Europeans, sacrificed the interests as well as the sentiments of the people of Bombay notwithstanding the magniloquent promises at the time of the raising of the loan which have not been kept. Those, who are finding fault with Mahatma Gandhi and with other leaders, who have remained loyal to the Indian National Congress, for having abandoned a regular line of day-to-day criticism of Government, must now decide whether they have themselves carried out their programme satisfactorily. They must ask their conscience whether they find in the manner and method of the Bombay Development Department nothing that offends their political creed.

The Moderate Party, the so-called "Liberals", have not, so far as the affairs of the Bombay Presidency are concerned, shown the least constructive activity since the new Councils were called into existence. In this respect most of them are standing aloof and others are only in season and out of season scoffing at the Non-Cooperator and selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. For these there is a real test now presented by the question of Bombay Development. It remains to be seen whether they are prepared to speak out their minds on issues which are clear or whether even on such issues they will stand aside because the matter is not likely to please their patrons or, in some cases, masters, viz., the Government. Even if there were any doubt as to what action Ghokale and Pherozeshah Mehta, if they had been living to-day, would have taken on the general questions of the Punjab, Khilafat and Swaraj—and we for our part have no doubt that they would not have adopted the timid and harmful attitude of the so-called "Liberals"—we have not the slightest hesitation that, on a matter of such local interest affecting the city of Bombay and involving the first experience of large borrowing by Provincial Governments to the extent of crores of rupees, both these patriots would have come forward and in unmistakable tones warned the Government not to tamper with public sentiment, not to attempt to take away by the left-hand what was already definitely established by an Act of Parliament. And, above all, they would have protested against the autocracy with which the work of the Bombay Development has been carried on. That the Department needs radical improvement is not the opinion of any small section in Bombay but is a general conviction amongst the overwhelming majority of the citizens—a conviction that is also shared by all over the Province as was evident from the discussions at the last Legislative Council. The Council is by no means representative, but even such a Council found it necessary to raise its voice and ultimately allowed the estimates to be passed merely because of the tradition of thoroughgoing opposition on a popular issue seems to have been dead so far as the Moderate camp is concerned. We shall watch with interest the proceedings of the forthcoming public meeting in the Town Hall and whether the so-called leaders of the party which still persists in cooperating with the Government choose to be present or not, we have no doubt the sense of the entire City of Bombay will be registered in an emphatic manner against the policy of the Government of Bombay and the public will not fail to indicate in forcible terms how such arbitrary methods as were possible ten or twenty years ago cannot be allowed to continue in the changed times in which we are living. It is essentially a local matter,—the City of Bombay belongs to the people of Bombay; the money which is to be spent belongs to them. It would be the children of the present citizens of Bombay who will have to pay the charges and who will enjoy the benefits, if any, of the schemes. It is essential that the principle should once for all be established that the citizens of Bombay alone should have the first and the final say as to how these schemes are to be carried out.

RIGHTS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

As will be seen from the clear and connected account by our special correspondent at Nasik, which we publish elsewhere, the affairs of the Municipality of that city have taken a critical turn. The Committee at its meeting held on Monday last pased a vote of censure on the President —Mr. D. S. Oka,—for "misconduct and negligence." It is evident that but for the defiant and autocratic spirit shown by Mr. Oka himself, matters could have been made smooth and a happy settlement of the differences reached. Mr. Oka, by his tactless behaviour—and it is difficult to say how far it was inspired and encouraged by reactionary officialdom,—has aggravated the acerbity of feeling among the members, who rightly feel indignant that their voice has been flouted and their rights trampled underfoot, thus making local self-government a farce and a mackery. If Mr. Oka's claim were to be conceded for over-riding the decisions of general body on flimsy pretexts, then, we think it is high time that the pretence—and make-believe—of local self-government were altogether done away with, and a Collector-*cum*—President sort of autocracy established in its stead. That is the only alternative to effective self-government in Municipalities. Now, surveying the course of events, it seems to us that the officials were not altogether to blame in the first instance, though their invertebrate conduct in burking the issue suggests that they did not feel confidence in the competence of their own nominee, and that for reasons, which must be obvious, they had not the courage to uphold the action of the representatives of the ratepayers in the Municipality. The result of this official shillyshallying at a time when clear and definite action was needed, seems to have been to harden the President in his obduracy and put up the backs of the councillors, who would no longer brook any insult or encroachment on their rights. They made a bold stand for their rights, and in effect told the President that he had forfeited their confidence and therefore had no business to be there. No sober and sensible person would disregard the clear warning, implied in the requisition of about half the number of councillors who wanted a special general meeting to be convened for the specific purpose of considering a vote of censure. If Mr. Oka had the good sense to realize that his Presidentship rested mainly on the goodwill of his fellow-councillors and their suffrage, and that the time had come for him either to resign his office voluntarily or make an *amende honourable* to the Committee betimes, the Committee would have been in no hurry to force the pace of events, and Mr. Oka would not have found himself in an unenviable position.

Another result of the President's autocratic methods has been that for three months all civic business has been held up, and the Committee are in no mood to parley with one, whom they regard as merely a tool in the hands of official wirepullers and a creature of officialdom. When at last the Committee got the first opportunity of giving expression to their injured feelings, it was evident that they were not going to be cajoled into submission. There was an acrimonious debate, which was made worse by Mr. Oka attempting to ride the high horse and trying to maintain that he was in the right and the Committee were in the the right and the Committee was in the wrong. He had no word of apology to offer, no regret to express to the committee though they were fully entitled to one. Save a small clique of officials and their henchmen, there was no-one to support Mr. Oka who was admitted even by a new-found friend—Mr. Sawant—to be "guilty of an error." Members who are by no means "extremists" or Non-Cooperators, had no sympathy for Mr. Oka, because of his attitude both at and before the meeting. So, they did not seriously press for an amicable settlement, for which there was no longer room, and one of the official members who was interesting himself to bring about a compromise, failed in his efforts because the President, it seemed, was determined to show no grace and hold the opposition, notwithstanding its strength, in contempt. The voting went against the President, although he did not hesitate to give himself a certificate by voting against the vote of censure. The opposition had a clear majority of four, and they were not all Non-Cooperators, but people who were rightly jealous of the rights and privileges of local self-government.

But, it does not mean the end of the trouble. Unless Government want to respect the wishes of the majority and remove the President, now that he has declared his intention not to resign of his own accord, it is bound to create a complete deadlock, and the affairs of the Municipality must inevitably suffer. The question at issue is very simple, viz., whether in municipal affairs, the voice of the Committee or its President ought to prevail. And there should be no difficulty in answering it. And the answer should be that the voice of the Committee must prevail. On a previous reference to Government, the latter found no illegality in the action of the Committee in voting a donation of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Nasik Anti-Drink Committee "for the work of dissuading people from drinking." Government, it seems, had—and, in fact, could have—no quarrel with this excellent object. The Collector, on whom the District Municipal Act confers the power of qualified veto on the action of the Municipalities in certain contingencies, saw at the time no occasion for interference, and if only a few days ago, he has been led to make an order under Section 174 (1), which has clearly no application to the case under notice, we may take it that it must have been the result of much manoeuvre, with a view to spare the President the humiliation of a public vote of censure. But the order has failed in its unjust purpose, and it is for Government to show, by a frank and open disavowal of their support to autocratic methods, that they mean local self-Government to be a reality and not a mockery. They can only do so by telling Mr. Oka to mind his own businsss and call upon the Municipality to elect a new President who possesses its confidence. It should be recognized once for all that if the Municipality has the right to elect its President, it has also the right to dismiss him when he forfeits its confidence by reason of his "misconduct and negligence," as in the case of Mr. Oka. In this, the prestige of Government is not at all involved, but a principle of a grave nature, and whether the Municipalities are to remain independent and self-respecting bodies or be the subservient tools in the hands of irresponsible and narrow-minded official underlings depends on how far Government will uphold the principle. As it is, the Act, imperfect as it is in many respects, does not stand in the way of Government conceding to the Municipalities the right of a free and unfettered existence, devoting their time, energy and funds to the promotion of public good, health and convenience, and we trust that, at least in this respect, Government will not betray the cause of local self-government.

THE CRY FROM MALABAR.

We draw attention to Mr. Devadhar's letter published elsewhere, appealing for funds for the relief of distress in Malabar. It is hardly necessary for us to support this appeal which, we hope, will meet with a prompter and more generous response from this city than has been given to the appeals from Khulna and the Punjab. We are aware that the hasty generalisations in regard to the causes of the Moplah outbreak, in which Mr. Devadhar indulged before he had been in the disturbed area for even a week, has created a most unfortunate impression in the public mind. But we earnestly trust this fact will not be allowed to affect the flow of charity for carrying out the mission on which Mr. Devadhar is engaged. That is a mission of humanity. No patriotic Indian can fail to respond to the cry of distress from unhappy Malabar.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Sastri Honoured.

The announcement that there will be at least one Indian who will participate in the deliberations of the Washington Conference will be welcomed in this country. India has a stake in the Pacific and an interest in the satisfactory settlement of Far Eastern questions, second only to those of the United States, Japan, China and Great Britain. The invitation extended to India by President Hardinge may, therefore, be taken as a recognition of India's claim to be heard in the discussion of any question pertaining to peace in the Far East. Mr. Sastri has been chosen by the Government of India to "represent" this country at the Conference. Being the sole "representative", he will not, it is true, be hanging on to the coat-tails of Mr. Montagu or any nominee of the India Office, this time, as he did both at the Imperial Conference and the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, but it is doubtful if Mr. Sastri will be able to realise that he can stand before the assembled delegates at Washington not merely as the nominee of the Government of India, but a representative of India, an independent member of the League of Nations. Will he merely say ditto to what the Lloyd Georges and Balfours will say in respect of disarmament, the rendition of Shantung and other questions, or will he speak out the real mind of India on these momentous topics. Regarding Shantung, for example, every Indian feels the utter injustice of the arrangement arrived at the Versailles Conference, whatever plausible excuses British statesmen may give for their share in the crime against China. Will Mr. Sastri speak out the mind of India regarding this palpable injustice or will he, lest he offend the susceptibilities of his British colleagues, keep his mouth shut and help to perpetuate the injustice? On the question of disarmament also, he could make it clear that India has no militarist ambitions, is groaning under inequitable burdens and would gladly welcome the reduction of armaments to whatever degree within her borders as well as in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Will Mr. Sastri proclaim the truth courageously and without mincing matters? Let us wait and see.

Ban on the Charka.

Even a world-renowned scientist and industrialist like Sir P. C. Ray not only sees nothing harmful in the Charka, but believes that the Charka will be the salvation of India. But there are members of the bureaucracy in India whose lynx-eyes are able to detect potentialities of mischief in the simple and inanimate wheel. Below we reproduce a circular, dated the 27th ultimo, issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and communicated by the Inspector of Schools, Godavery District, to all Local Boards, Municipal Councils and heads of all High and Training Schools in the District for information and guidance:—

"The Director notices that some inspecting officers are recommending the introduction of the Charka or spinning wheel into elementary and secondary schools. The question of occasional education in schools is receiving the attention of the Director at present and he hopes shortly to issue a general circular on this matter. Meanwhile Inspecting Officers are directed to refrain from advising the introduction of the Charka in schools for this this if for no other reason, namely, the political significance which is at present attached to the Charka."

Who after this will not say that the Government of Madras are giving every assistance to cottage industries? We commend the laudable example of the Madras Education Department to the notice of the Minister of Education and the Director of Public Instruction of our Presidency.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee's Resignation.

Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the President and members of Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, resigning his membership of the Committee:—

"It distresses me to tender my resignation as a member of the Committee, and I will not camouflage the cause of it by specious words signifying nothing, but say that it arises from the way in which the Committee at its meeting of Thursday last missed the opportunity of rectifying the unconstitutional way in which the resolution offering an address of welcome to the Prince, was arrived at and of considering it on its own merits. It is admitted by all that the said item was *not on the agenda* of the meeting at which it was adopted, and it is not denied —that being a fact—that it was arrived at *after* some members had left the meeting not knowing what was to follow. The Committee was offered an opportunity, as stated above, of putting its method of business right, but I regret that it missed it by the vote of one of my colleagues, who agreed with the constitutional aspect I placed before the Committee, but voted against it for reasons foreign to the proposition under consideration; but it had had the pleasant effect of saving the President from what otherwise would be a delicate position for him. Other colleagues of mine who voted against it plainly whispered that it *distantly* related to the address to the Prince and if my proposition was allowed to pass their action and their past political loyalty would stand to be misunderstood. If consideration like these are to weigh on deciding matters of procedure, one may ask why higher and better considerations did not suggest themselves to the opposing members that the action of voting the address was not popular with the general members of the institution and much less with the Indian commercial community, in whose name the Chamber seeks—in this case how erroneously—to speak. The *hartal* of the 17th November will show how the Chamber is out of touch with the real opinion on the subject, and if the Committee thinks it has the support of the General Body of its own members, why does it not consult the General Body and why has it passed the resolution in such a surreptitious way? It is because I failed to carry the Committee on such a simple matter as its own dignity called for that I find my presence is of no use and I make way for a better man, and hence my resignation."

Mr. Tairsee has, in the circumstances of the case, taken the only right course open to a self-respecting individual. But the issue involved affects the entire commercial community of Bombay, who, we trust, will not allow the matter to rest where it is, but will take immediate and concerted steps to see that the Committee of the Chamber does not misrepresent its feelings and sentiments in regard to the Prince's visit.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

WHY IT WAS POSTPONED.

SERIOUS MISGIVINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 19.

The announcement which was made yesterday evening of the postponement of the Irish Conference *sine die* gave rise to a crop of rumours to the effect that irreconcilable differences had eventuated making the breaking of the Conference imminent. It is generally agreed, however, that the inference was entirely unwarranted and the Conference will probably resume at a very early date. The present position appears to be that the ground has been cleared and preliminary scenes set for main discussions and some form of agenda drawn up. It is stated in well-informed quarters that the kernel of the debates will not be status of Ireland but unity of Ireland and until the latter question has been disposed of little advance can be made regarding the details of the proposed new Government for Ireland.

Special significance is therefore attached to Sir James Craig's statement on Ulster's position in reply to the Sinn Fein criticisms. There is no doubt felt that the postponement of the Conference is entirely due to the preoccupation of Mr. Lloyd George, whose momentous utterance on unemployment, which was expected immediately the House of Commons met to-day has been postponed.

The official explanation of the postponement says that owing to the procedure of the House the proposed Bills dealing with unemployment cannot be introduced until October 19th. It is unofficially asserted, however, that the delay is due to the difference of opinion of the experts in working out the Export Credit Scheme.

REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON PROCEDURE OF BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 20.

At the re-opening of the Parliament the Speaker announced that the Public Galleries would be closed for the fear of Sinn Fein outrages. Mr. Chamberlain in moving a resolution for taking all the time of the House for Government business, announced that the Government would introduce four Bills dealing with the unemployment. Some, if not all, of these Bills must be based upon the Money Resolutions which must be taken before the Bills were introduced and consequently the Premier would make a full statement on the Government's policy tomorrow and the discussion would follow.

In reply to Captain Charles Craig, Mr. Chamberlain said that the motion would not prevent discussion on the situation in Ulster and particularly no delay in handing over the Government Departments there to the new Government.

Sir John Butcher urged that time should be set aside for the discussion on Ireland. He declared that many members distrusted Government and the question of violation or observance of the Truce, drilling and importation of arms by the Sinn Feiners and the holding of illegal republican courts ought to be discussed. Mr. Chamberlain in reply gave an assurance that a day would be given to discuss Ireland.

COMMITTEES ON IRISH QUESTION.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Oct. 19.

It is expected that Irish Conference will resume on October 20th. The delegates in the meanwhile are busy, for the Committees have been appointed to deal with various questions requiring investigation apart from the main issue. Some of these Committees are meeting to-day and to-morrow.

The Sinn Feiners this morning held one and a half hour Conference with Mr. Churchill at the Colonial Office. Amongst others present were Mr. Frederick Guest, Sir Hugh Trenchard, Sir L. Worthington-Evans Colonel Stanley and the Attorney-General. The prominent unofficial representatives of Ulster paid a simultaneous visit to the Colonial Office but it is not known whether they conferred with the British or the Sinn Fein representatives.

It is hardly expected that Sir James Craig will be approached until the Conference reaches the crucial question of United Ireland and then it is probable that the Southern Unionists will be represented.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 20.

The official returns show that unemployment among the Trade Unionists fell to fourteen point eight per cent. at the end of September, compared with sixteen point three at the end of August. The cost of living during the same period fell ten points and is now hundred and ten higher than before the War.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS DISCUSSED WITH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 20.

Mr. MacNamara to-day conferred with the representatives of the Employers' Federation with regard to the Government proposals. The outcome of the discussions has not yet been disclosed.

WASHNIGTON CONFERENCE.

PERSONHEL OF BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION.

MR. SASTRI TO "REPRESENT" INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 19.

Newspapers assert that the British Empire Delegation to the Washington Conference will consist of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee, representing Britain, Sir Robert Borden, Canada, Senator Pearce, Australia, Sir John Salmond, New Zealand, and Mr. Sastri, India. General Smuts has received a pressing invitation to attend the Conference, but he is unable to leave South Africa which will therefore not be represented.

RESUMPTION OF PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Oct. 19.

The House of Commons was crowded today on the resumption of Parliament. In reply to the request by Mr. Asquith for a statement regarding the Washington Conference Mr. Lloyd George confirmed the names of the British Delegation contained in the newspapers this morning and said that he himself hoped to go immediately the Parliamentary and the general situation permitted. Sir Auckland Geddes would be the Delegate in his absence. General Smuts had decided to leave the interests of South Africa to the British representatives who were made fully acquainted with his views at the Imperial Conference. The Senior British Naval Expert Lord Beatty would be succeeded in due course by Admiral Chadwick. The principal military Expert would be Lord Cavan, Air Expert Air Marshal Higgins and the Secretary to the Delegation Sir Maurice Hankey.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the League of Nations' Union, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Lord Cowdray had promised to contribute fifty thousand pounds sterling to the Union during the next three years and an anonymous gentleman had promised twenty-five thousand sterling if the Union could raise 125 thousand by subscriptions of five thousand each.

U. S. HONOUR TO BRITISH UNKNOWN.

HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 19.

The King has sent to President Harding a message of appreciation for the gift of the Congressional Medal to the British Unknown. The message declares it is a gesture of friendly sympathy and goodwill which will never be forgotten. His Majesty points out that the Victoria Cross which Britain is sending to America has never before been bestowed on the subject of another race and adds heartfelt good wishes for the sterling success of the Washington Conference in which the Ministers of both the countries will do all that practical statesmanship can achieve to perpetuate the maintenance of peace.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA ASHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 19.

A wireless telegram from Port Said states that the British steamer Queen Alexandra outward from Cardiff for Calcutta is ashore at Russud in the Gulf of Suez.

GOVERNMENT'S THREAT TO N.C.O. MUNICIPALITIES.

RISK OF PERSONAL CIVIL LIABILITIES.

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The following Resolution has been issued by the Bombay Government (Transferred Departments) re. Municipalities which have refused Government Grants for education:—

In Government Order No. 1833, Educational Department, dated the 5th April 1921, to which wide publicity was given at the time, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) defined their attitude towards the action taken by the Municipality of Nadiad in refusing the Government grant for, and repudiating Government control over, primary education. Since then the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat have adopted similar resolutions, and it now becomes necessary to explain for the benefit of Municipal Councillors, ratepayers and the public generally the position which has been reached, and some of the more obvious consequences that ensue.

The first question which arises is the extent of the independent authority of Municipalities. These bodies have been constituted by Government by statute for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities. The only powers which they can legally exercise are the powers conferred upon them by Government in the Bombay District Municipal Act; within these limits they are free to exercise these powers, but apart from the authority which they thus derive from Government they have no authority at all. If they consider that their powers should be extended, their constitutional course is to bring before the Legislative Council of the Province any proposals they may have to make in the matter, and it is for the Municipal Councillors to consider whether it will strengthen the case for conferring larger powers upon them if they adopt or persist in a course of action which can fairly be regarded as an abuse of the powers they already have. In any case, whatever powers they may have now or in the future can only be powers conferred upon them by Government, and a Municipality which effectively cuts itself off from Government is like a man's hand cut off from his body; it is dead.

Under the Act certain rules have been framed which have the same force of law as the Act itself, and under section 58 of the Act rules have been made by Government, as all Municipalities are aware, prescribing the extent of their independnt authority in respect of public education. Any Municipality which contravenes these rules is to that extent exceeding its powers and making default in performing a duty imposed upon it by the Act, and thus brings itself within the provisions of sections 173 and 179 of the Act. Government have no desire, however, at the present moment to have recourse to these provisions; they prefer rather to rely on the intelligence of the ratepayers and the public of the Municipalities concerned.

The inhabitants of municipal district pay taxes to Government and rates to the Municipality. In order to encourage primary education in municipal areas Government usually pay a grant equal to half the cost incurred on this object by the Municipality; that is to say, if the total expenditure in any year comes to a lakh of rupees Government pay Rs. 50,000 and the Municipality pays Rs. 50,000. They sum of Rs. 50,000 which Government pay comes out of the very taxes which the inhabitants have already paid to Government. If, therefore, the Municipality refuses to accept the grant of Rs. 50,000 it must either spend less on primary education, in which case the education of the children will suffer, or it must collect Rs. 50,000 from the inhabitants, who will in that case have to pay twice over. It if for the people of Ahmedabad, Surat and Nadiad to consider whether they approve of this policy, namely, either that the education of their children should suffer, or that they should pay twice over for their children's education, and if they do not approve of it they should express their disapproval to the Municipal Councillors.

Another important point which seems to have been overlooked by the three Municipalities mentioned above is that they are authorised by law to spend the municipal fund subject to the provisions and for the purposes of the Bombay District Municipal Act, and not otherwise. Any money which they spend on schools which are not conducted in conformity with the rules made under section 58 of the Act is therefore clearly misapplied, within the meaning of section 42 of the Act, and every Councillor who has been a party to such expenditure is personally liable for it under the provisions of that section. It is therefore for those Councillors who voted for the repudiation of control, and have thus become parties to any unauthorised expenditure which may have been incurred, to consider whether they should go on increasing their personal liabilities under section 42 of the Act, in addition to the cost of defending a civil suit, or should take steps to regularise their position by cancelling the resolution which has involved them in this daily increasing liability.

In order to give all parties a reasonable time to consider their position, Government, before taking any further steps, will call for a report on the situation in each of these Municipalities at the end of October, but this will not prevent any ratepayers in these municipal districts, who may be so advised, from filing a civil suit against any of the councillors concerned.

REMOVAL OF LAWRENCE STATUE.

POLICE DEFYING MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

It will be remembered that the Lahore Municipal Committee recently decided to remove the statue of Lord Lawrence which bears the inscription "Will you be governed by pen or sword" from its present position on the Mall and in accordance with that resolution the Municipal Engineer, with some Municipal employees went to the site of the statue yesterday to find out how it could be removed. When they reached near the statue they found several police guards who are alleged to have prevented them from their work. A meeting of the Municipal Committee was therefore held to-day to discuss this matter and a committee consisting of the Senior Vice-President and Mr. Santanam was appointed to find out from the President of the Municipality what action he has taken on the committee's resolution regarding the removal of the statue and the reason for placing police guards. A letter was also sent to the Superintendent of Police enquiring why the police guards were placed near the statue.

CASE AGAINST ALI MUSALIAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 18.

The Special Tribunal to-day proceeded with the hearing of the case against Ali Musaliar and others and after statements of all accused were taken the court framed charges against all accused of waging war against King-Emperor, causing murder of Private Williams and unlawful assembly. The first accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and wanted to cross examine some prosecution witnesses. The rest also pleaded not guilty. None of the accused had defence witnesses to be examined on their behalf.

MEETING OF BEHAR COUNCIL.

PATNA, Oct. 18.

The next session of the Behar and Orrissa Legislative Council will commence on 22nd November. Rai Bahadur Kashinath Singh has given notice to move in the next session of the Council a resolution welcoming The Prince of Wales.

HIS LAST PICNIC.

DEATH OF A LT.-COLONEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

A tragedy occurred yesterday at Sandspit a seabathing resort near Karachi. Lt.-Col A. P. Blackwood, D. S. O., Second-in-Command, 1st Battalion the Border Regiment was one of the large picnic party who all went bathing in the sea. An ideal day tide was setting in towards the coast. The deceased was one of the first bathers to enter water Nothing was thought of him till the other bathers emerged and were dressing. Search was now made and the body found in waist deep water. Medical evidence shows that death had taken place an hour earlier and no signs of struggle were seen. The surmise is that heart failure was the cause of death. The deceased was aged 40 and had put in 21 years service. He was in South African war and in France, the Balkans and South Russian campaigns. He was a 1st class Russian interpreter and among his high appointments was that of Brigadier-General on the general staq, of British Military Mission to South Russia in 1919. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst and related to Ducerin and Ava family.

RE-INSTATING DISMISSED POSTAL STRIKERS.

RINGLEADERS LEFT IN THE LURCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Of the 100 postmen who were dismissed in December 1920 during Postmen's strike in Lahore 37 were recently reinstated and it is understood that should vacancies occur several more will be taken back. However, postal authorities have resolved not to reinstate any of the ringleaders. Reinstated postmen have been taken back on the condition that those postmen who filled up their places will on no account be dismissed to make room for strikers.

The Congress Committee has opened relief camps at Calicut, Trichur and Palghat.

Through running of all trains has been resumed since October 18, between Gadyganur and Tornagallu.

"ULSTER NO BARGAINING FACTOR"

SIR JAMES GRAIG IN FIT OF TEMPER

VOLUNTEER FORCE TO BE REORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 19.

It is announced from Belfast that it has been decided to reorganise the Ulster Volunteer Force in consequence of the "inactivity of the British Government in coping with the Sinn Fein who have established camps in the Unionist quarters and are openly drilling with rifles and machine-guns."

Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in the course of a spirited reply to Sinn Fein criticisms of his recent speech declared that the six Ulster Counties hung together and would allow no tampering with them. He strenuously countered the idea that Ulster was the bargaining factor in the present situation. Ulster wanted nothing except to be left alone to work out its own destiny.

KEMALIST VICTORY NEAR YEKEDJILER.

HEAVY GREEK CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 19.

Paris.—An Angora communiqué claims that the Kemalist cavalry attack in the neighbourhood of Yekedjiler has inflicted heavy casualties upon the Greeks who were driven back with loss of arms, munitions and prisoners.

The first batch of Turkish prisoners released from Malta has arrived in Angora.

DESTRUCTION OF GREEK VILLAGES ON BLACK SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Oct. 20

Constantinople.—According to reliable foreign testimony 420 out of 720 prosperous Greek villages on the Black Sea in the district between Samsun and Bafra have been completely destroyed during past few months. The male inhabitants have been massacred and deported and the women removed to the interior. The remaining three hundred villages have been partially destroyed and are inhabited at present by only few women. The principal organiser of this persecution is Osmanagha formerly a boatman at Constantinople who is now a Kemalist Colonel.

ZAGLUL PASHA NOT ALLOWED TO LAND AT SAHAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Oct. 19.

Cairo.—Although it was understood that Zaglul Pasha was proceeding direct to Keneh he attempted to land at Sahag but was prevented from so doing by the authorities. Zaglul thereupon telegraphed to the Sultan accusing the Government of Complicity in occurrences at Assuit.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

NEW STATIONS TO BE COMPLETED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 19.

Mr. F. I. Brown, Chairman of the Post Office Telephone and Telegraph Society, in the course of a lecture in London to-day dealt with the Imperial Wireless Chain and announced that the station at Ca... would be finished at the end of the year, thus completing the first link with South Africa. Two further stations would be erected in England and Egypt forming the first link with India, Singapore and Hongkong. He stated that the Commission of Experts who were engaged in planning the Imperial stations expected to complete their work in November and after this date the construction would be pressed on with as speedily as possible.

FOOT-BALL LEAGUE RESULTS CORRECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 19.

The following corrections have been received from London to the message giving results of League Football matches published yesterday:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Huddersfield 1, Birmingham 0.
SECOND DIVISION.
Wolverhampton 0, Derby 3.

CABLE ITEMS.

Jewellery valued at £5,000 pounds sterling has been stolen from the Rajah of Pudukota's flat in Park Lane.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Crewdson, formerly head of Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson and Company.

Cape Town.—The Union Government has decided to place the contract for the erection of thirty-six grain elevators with the Canadian [illegible] of A. W. Menkins. Most of the machinery is to be purchased in Britain.

FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

VICEROY INVITED TO BOMBAY.

BY INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

We understand that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has adopted the following representation to be sent to the private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

To,

The Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Simla.

Sir,—We, the members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, beg to invite reference to the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy when he landed on these shores to an address presented by the Chamber. In the course of the reply His Excellency was good enough to say "I do not think it right that I should now express views upon political matters which have arisen in the past and which I find conronting the Government over which I preside at this moment before I have acquainted myself with the views of the people of this country for example the views put forward before me to-day in a document by your body and numerous other representations throughout India." It is now over six months since the announcement was made and we feel that for those grievances and problems to which we made a passing reference in the course of that address, but which we have from time to time fully set out in the several representations made by us to the various Departments of the Government of India, we have not received any authoritative reply or assurance from His Excellency. We looked in vain for some definite assurance or some hopeful statement in the reply given by His Excellency to the address presented by the deputation of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce which waited on His Excellency at Simla. We are constrained to remark that the speech of His Excellency as reported in the papers and as it reached us was a halting statement, giving no clue nor holding out any assurance or prospect for the future as regards the policy of the Government on the several matters represented and altogether misleading the public as to the state of affairs in the several matters handled at present by the Commerce and Industries Department and by the Finance Department. Permit us to point out that from time to time we have addressed the Department of Finance and that of Commerce and Industries on several matters briefly indicated below.

FINANCE.

Currency:—(1) Gold standard, Purchase of silver in India, keeping gold reserve in India. Indian Mint, no change in the standard i.e., Rs. 15 for a sovereign, free gold and silver import, Paper Currency, Act of 1920, Printing currency notes in India. Investment of India's reserves in London, Reverse Councils and arbitrary manner of rate-fixing system of allotment of Reverse Councils, Bank of England's domination to be reduced.

Banking:—(2) Amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, Indian Directors, establishment of Branches, Trade with London, Branches in London, Legislation relating to Banks and Banking.

(3) Taxation and Budget and Income-tax, Import duties.

(4) Loans and Public debts.

(5) India Office: Abolition of the Finance Committee, appointment of Indians with special knowledge of finance on the Finance Committee, not sending India's money in England—not transferring large sums.

(6) Trade Depression:—India should not take any liability in financing Ter Meulen Scheme.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Stores Purchase, Railway Rates and wagons, Coal supply, Deck Passengers, Position of Indians in the Colonies, Transfer of Aden Navigation Industry, Emigration Laws, Matters relating to Labour.

GENERAL.

Public Offices:—Development Department of the Bombay Government.

On these matters we have not secured [illegible] in some cases any acknowledgements from the other cases any assurance or explanation or information, and in almost all cases considered suggestions emanating from this Committee as representing Indian commerce have been evidently set aside or belittled. It has been very disappointing that opinions and suggestions conveyed by this body to the various Departments of the Government have not been taken into account by the Government in the past. In view of this there has been growing discontent with the working of the Departments and hence the demand made some time ago by our Chamber for the appointment of an Indian member in the Executive Council in the first instance to take charge of the Department of Commerce and Industries and at the earliest possible moment later on another Indian to take charge of the Fiance Department. We, the members of the Committee, as business men deplore that the continuance of the state of affairs in which Indian commercial opinion is persistently disregarded unfortunately strengthen the forces of discontent and shakes public confidence desire or the ability of His Excellency's Government to render in all matters even-handed justice to Indian Interests.

We would therefore respectfully urge that His Excellency the Viceroy should give the Committee of this Chamber an opportunity of waiting on him at the next occasion on which he comes to Bombay. Should the engagements of His Excellency be not very heavy and this is not possible we would then suggest that a convenient date might be fixed [illegible] for a deputation on behalf of [illegible] to wait on His Excellency at

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

PROTEST AGAINST TRUSTEES' ACTION.

The following protest influentially signed has been sent to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Charity Funds:—

To Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bt., Sir Cawasji Jahangir Bt., Sir Hormusji Wadia, Seth Mancherji Pestonji Khareghat, Seth Jahangir Bomanji Petit, Seth Cawasji Jalbhoy Seth, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bt.

Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Charity Funds.

Sirs,—The question of giving an address to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales on his projected visit to India is a most difficult and an important one, having regard to the present circumstances in which the Parsis living in India now find themselves. Consequently you should have first ascertained what were the views of the majority of the Parsis on this subject, and the only method for ascertaining these views of the community according to the present clear and definied constitution of the community is by means of a meeting of the whole community called pursuant to a requistion to you. In future, also, you are equally bound to adopt the same course in every question whatever. Nevertheless, you, gentlemen, entirely disregarded the clear warning given to you by friends and members of our community against giving an address to the Prince a warning given to you long before you had adopted the resolution and long before you had ascertained the wishes of the community in the matter. It appears that after you had resolved to present the address and communicated with the Government on the point, requisitions have been got up and signatures are being taken theron. These new and arbitrary method tramples on the rights of the members of the Parsi community and will be productive of great harm to the community as the community has never authorized you to adopt it. As you have not obtained the sanction of the community for adopting this new method and as this is the first time in history that it has been adopted, we hereby raise our strong protest against the same. The only resolutions which can be called the resolutions of the Parsi community are those passed by a communal meeting of the Parsis and you have no right as the Trustees of the Punchayat Funds and Properties to arrogate to yourselves any representative character of any kind. If for any reason whatever a communal meeting cannot be held (which we are not prepared to admit) you are not justified in taking any measures on behalf of the community.

We cannot help expressing our regret that in the present instance you have attempted to bind the community hand and foot by screening yourselves behiud the great name of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, and despite our respect for H. R. H. The Prince of Wales we are regretfully discharging our duty in raising this protest for the purpose of protecting the acknowledged and accepted rights of our Parsi community which you have infringed.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of my first letter on the above subject, published in your issue of the 13th. instant, in which I had rightly put forth the plea, that, as the Nagpur Congress had decreed that the Prince's visit should be boycotted, it was the bounden duty of the Parsee community to abide by the country's decision, as voiced by the Congress, a local Parsee paper falls foul of my contention and indulges in anti-Congress utterances, in its issue of Sunday last, in a long article in English, abounding in criticisms which are more or less puerile in tone, illogical in method, and vitiated either by grave ignorance or serious misapprehension of the real facts. The writer of the article in question, in the "Kaiser-i-Hind," challenges the right of Congress to speak in the name of the whole country. He seems to forget that the whole culture and intelligence of the country, excluding an inappreciable fraction, look upon the Congress as the accredited mouth-piece of the country. No doubt, there is a tiny knot of Anglo-Indians, mostly officials; a few Indian fossils, honest but wanting in understanding; a few men who in their hearts disapprove of the British rule, yet outwardly pretend to love it; and a considerable number of time-servers, men not really in their hearts opposed to the Congress, but who have taken up the work of opposition to it, because it has seemed to them that this will "pay". All these estimable gentlemen affect to treat the Congress with contempt and look down upon its behests. The number of such men is utterly insignificant when compared with the total population of India. Barring these men, the whole of India is one with the Congress, the future Parliament of India. And the Congress has issued the *fiat* that the Prince's visit, which would have been quite welcome, under happier circumstances, and would have been hailed with rejoicings throughout the country, on a scale unprecedented in history, is, at the present juncture, when the country is in a distressed condition and steeped in deep mourning over the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, utterly unwelcome and should be thoroughly boycotted by all its peoples, including, of course, the Parsee community. It will, perhaps, be said that this view of the question is uncharitable and that it is anwarrantable assumption on my part that India is in a distressed condition and steeped in deep mourning, but it is the truth and I cannot help saying it. Only those fail to see and recognise the truth who believe that by opposing the mandate of the Congress they can win the favour of the officials and they must, therefore, act in opposition alike to the Congress and their own conscience. I have dwelt at some length on this point (although I have not said half that might be said), because it is really of vital importance that Parsis should realize how extremely unsubstantial and unreal is the so-called anti-Congress party in India and that it owes its existence almost wholly to the promptings and support of a small but influential section of the Anglo-Indian community. The anti-Congress party in India has not the sincere heartfelt support of ten men per ten thousand of the population of the country. Do the Parsis wish to side with this hopeless minority and be deceived by the empty shows and hollow pretensions of a party, which, despite all its show and swagger, will within a few years, if not within a few months, virtually collapse? As a matter of fact, the anti-Congress party has *nearly* collapsed already, and the Parsis must think twice before they give their allegiance to it. They must not allow themselves to be inveigled into signing a requisition which goes against the spirit of a resolution passed by so authoritative a body as the Nagpur Congress. To those Parsis who question the authority of the Congress, I would simply say that it is the same Congress that was brought into a existance chiefly through the patriotic efforts of one of their own co-religionists, Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji, and successfully led for a number of years by another coreligionist of theirs, Sir Pheeroozsha Mehta, of whom they are so proud, and whose praises they sing, only it suits their purpose to do so.

It has often been dinned into our ears that H. R. H. The Prince of Wales com to India as a guest, and it is the duty the Parsis, who are undoubtedly happy under British rule, to present an address of welcome to him, to show their loyalty to the Throne. In the first place, it is unfortunate that the guest comes to India at a most inopportune time, without having received any invitation from the host, and also when the host is in deep mourning. But apart from the question whether it was an advisable step on the part of the bureaucracrats to invite the Prince to visit India, at the present juncture, when there is great political unrest in the country, it may well be asked whether the Parsis woul be regarded a disloyal by Government they did not think fit to present an addre to the Prince. Is Parsee loyalty a plan of such recent growth of such a weak fibr that the Prince and the Government will doubt the loyalty of the Parsis, if the Prince received no address from them? Ar the English people so little gifted with imagination as not to understand the present political situation in India? Moreover, is it dignified for the community to appear as if they were trading on their loyalty, by declaring from the house-top, in season and out of season, that they are very very loyal people? The whole worl knows that the Parsis are a very loyal community. Their religion itself teaches them to be loyal. They were loyal to their Hindu and Mahomedan rulers in ages gone by, and they are now loyal to their British rulers But where is the necessity of making a special exhibition or parade of their loyalty at the present juncture? By all means let the Parsis be loyal. Even the Parsis Non-Cooperators are, I believe, loy to the core, but their loyalty has not been of that description which is incompatibl with genuine moral courage, true patriotism, and integrity of purpose. While true to their rulers, they at the same time desire to be true to their country and countrymen. They do not care to seek cheap honours. They do not care to sell their country or their conscience for advancing their own interests or those of their friends and relations. Their loyalty has been of a robust and honourable character and not that of self-seeking political muffs. They endeavour to strengthen the foundations of the British rule by attempting to place it on a broader basis,, so that the people's voice may be the supreme voice in the countr and *India may be a self-governing unit in the British Empire.* It is the Non-Cooperators who have been the true friends of the Government and not those self-aggrandising and little-minded men who continually parade their loyalty and trade on it, nor those ar-chair critics in the Press who have been vilifying them and their splendid work. The whole controversy which ha been raised by certain busy-bodies in the Parsee Press is what is called *de tana caprina*, a matter of not the slightest moment. There is not the slightest necessity for the Parsis to present a communal address to the Prince. A large section of the community, including many highly educated and cultured members of the legal profession, are against any such useless and worthless demonstration of loyalty, as is testified to by the signatures of more than twelve hundred anti-requisitionists.

It would be idle, however, to ignore the fact that the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat, and hundreds of Parsis of light and leading, honestly and conscientiously believe that there is no room for such an extreme potion as has been taken up by the Parsee Non-Cooperators, in the matter of presenting an address to the Prince. But whatever might be the individual opinons, there is no doubt that those Parsis who have come forward in such a light-hearted manner, under the leadership of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, to present the address in question to the Prince, should weigh well the consequences, both immediate and remote, of their hasty and ill-considered action. I have no desire to speculate as to what those consequences would be, but I am sure they would not tend to promote harmonious relations between the Parsis on the one hand and the Hindus and Mahomedans on the other. It is true that the number of Parsee Non-Cooperators who have been taking an active interest in the political propaganda of the day is very small, yet the fact cannot be gainsaid that they are all good men and true, who have been honestly and laboriously striving to arouse the moral consciousness of their co-religionists to the responsibilities cast upon them by their unique position in the country. The Trustees ought to have approached the consideration of the question of presenting an address to the Prince from a wider stand-point than they seem to have done. In that case they would have seen the advisability of abstaining from doing anything that might disturb the harmonious relations that have ever existed betwee relations that have ever existed between the Parsis and the sister communities. The question of "*respecting the feelings of sister communities*" is not a very palatable one to a certain class of Parsee journalists and publicists. But the recent Hindu-Muslim-Parsee *Entente Cordiale* is a most stubborn fact which can no more be concealed than the spots on the sun. It is no use ignoring stern realities. The advanced political views put forth by Dadabhai political views put forth by Dadabha Navroji years ago are being slowly filtered down in the community, and recent events in India have very much accelerated this slow process of filtration. The different communities of India are now thoroughly united. An attempt, however, has been systematically made recently to make capital out of the Moplah rising,, and it has been represented, that, in view of the depredations and cruelties of these fanatical Mahomedans, the Hindu-Muslim *entente* is proved to be hollow and insincere. Those who talk in this fashion forget, that the rising in question is merely sporadic and that the Moplahs are Mahomedans of a loose type. Between them and the true Mahomedan of India there is as great difference as between Heaven and earth. While the Moplahs fight for plunder and desecration of the Hindu temples, the true followers of Islam fight *pro aris et focis* that is, for their god and their country.

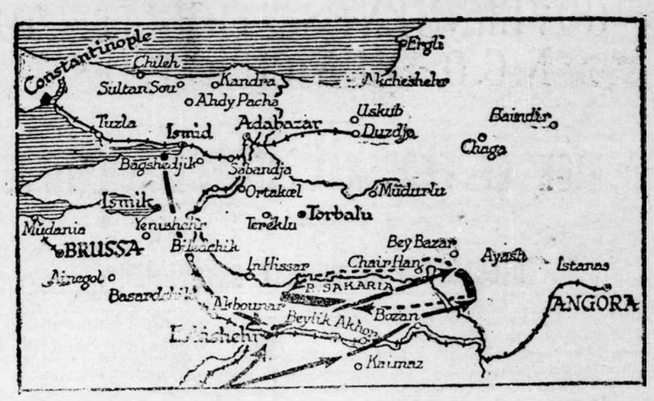
All sensible Parsis desire to promote the *entente cordiale* between the small Zoroastrian community in India, on the one hand, and the larger Hindu and Mahomedan communities, on the other. But Truth lies, it is said, at the bottom of a well, and it is not every one, who can draw it up. Sometimes, however, it is quite obvious as in the present instance. Sensible Parsis know what their duty is, yet a most ridiculous appeal is addressed, day after day, by a certain Parsee paper to its readers, urging them to sign the requisition, and the gullible Parsis applaud this ridiculous appeal as a *sentiment religieux*. Amongst the arguments generally employed by the paper in question to prove that it is imperatively necessary for the Parsis to present an address to the Prince, in spite of the present distressed condition of the country, the political unrest that prevails, the famine that has been stalking through the land, the repressive measures that have made the homes of hundreds of leaders of the people desolate, the trade depression and the general discontent all round consequent upon the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, there is inevitably a considerable quantity of what might not be inappropriately called *Caput mortuum* or rubbish. Yet hundreds of Parsis have come forward to sign the requisition, because the visit of a Royal personage to India is always welcomed by a certain class of men. Such an occasion is a great event for the ultra-loyalists of the whole country, who hurry from every quarter to present addresses and *kow tol* to Royalty, in the most approved fashion of the Chinese Mandarins, with the double object of paying homage to Royalty and securing titles and other such glittering toys for themselves. The Trustees of the Panchayat had reckoned upon the support of the educated section of the community. But what do we find as a matter of fact?—almost all the members of the legal profession have signed the anti-requisition, thus clearly showing that the educated Parsis on whose mind the *amor patriae*, or the love of their country, is strongly impressed, are against the farce sought to be perpetrated, in the name of the community. It is a pity that the Trustees have failed to take note of the fact that the times have changed, and that the time for the presentation of addresses of welcome to Princes, and such other idle and ostentatious ceremonies have happily gone by, and that we are now living in an age of democracy.

I still hope that wiser counsels will prevail and the Trustees, having felt the pulse of the community and discovered for themselves the trend of Parsee opinion, will desist from creating a split in the community by insisting upon acting on behalf of the whole community, and carry out their heart's desire by presenting an address, on behalf of only a section of the community that has authorised them to do so.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Khetwadi, Oct. 17.

LINE OF GREEK RETREAT.



Courtesy "The Daily News."

Map illustrating the Greek advance on Angora, and subsequent retreat to the hills south-west of the River Sakaria. Two Greek armies advanced, as shown by the black arrow lines, on the important railway junction at Eskisheh, after the capture of which the Greeks attacked the Turkish positions on the Sakaria river before Angora. The long battle resulted in a stalemate, and the Greeks retired, as shown by the dotted lines.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has expressed his wish, that Corporation and Municipalities should spend little on addresses, caskets, etc., and more for the alleviation of poverty. It is therefore incumbent on them to carryout his wish and announce to the public the sums they intend to devote to these two objects.

If only a fifth part of the money that will be expended on decorations illuminations, grand dinners, spirits and wines throughout India, is set apart to relieve misery, the poor will be happy and people cease to grumble. It is anything but right that the rich should feast, while the poor are starving.

If H. E. the Viceroy will graciously release all political prisoners on the day the Prince lands in Bombay, India will rejoice, bless the Prince and consider his visit a boon. This one act of mercy will do more to pacify Indians than any amount of repression.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College,
October 18th.

"PUSSYFOOT AND MR. GILDER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Stop the manufacture and distribution of "liquor," was the panacea propounded by Mr. Johnson in Bombay. The writer saw him twice, and begged of him to address a meeting of liquor shop-keepers and workers. Mr. Johnson was quite agreeable, but turned to Mr. Gilder for confirmation. This amiable old Teacher seemed more concerned about Mr. Johnson's health, than the American gentleman himself! In all fairness it must be said, that "Pussyfoot" was quite keen on meeting the liquor shop-keepers, and explaining matters to them. But some how or other, Pussyfoot's discourses could be arranged for the Moderate Associations. Only—the Parsi Rajkeya Subha being a red rag to ultra loyalists! Twice I approached Mr. Johnson, and twice was I put off by Mr. Gilder! Eventually I requested Mr. Johnson to let me have his message for the liquor shop keepers. This he agreed to send to me, of course, through Mr. Gilder! Weeks have passed, and the message has not yet reached me! Will Mr. Gilder expedite it, please? The above facts clearly show how the Bureaucracy has cast its nets round the goodly American Prohibitionist, Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

REMOVAL OF LAWRENCE STATUE.

COMMISSIONER LAHORE DIVISION SUSPENDS EXECUTION.

LAHORE Oct. 19.

The Commissioner of Lahore Division has passed the following order with reference to the resolution of the Lahore Municipal Committee deciding to remove the statue of Lord Lawrence from its present position on the Mall Road:—"I consider that the statue cannot be removed from the present site without the consent of the Punjab Government. Secondly I consider from the tone of the debates in the committee on this subject, that it is possible that the statue after removal by the committee will not be treated with proper respect with the result that annoyance will be caused to a number of residents of Lahore. For these reasons and pending the consideration and the decision by Government of its rights in this matter, I suspend the execution of the two first parts of the resolution relating to the immediate removal of the statue.

MR. DESHPANDE'S STATEMENT.

CHARGE UNDER 124 (A) FRAMED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 18.

Proceedings against Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande commenced on the 18th morning at 8-30 a.m. The D. S. P. with the Police Inspector of Navalgund, both of whom were examined as witnesses yesterday, came to the Court at 8-20 a.m. Mr. Baria, also a witness examined yesterday, was seen in the Court veranda. Mr. Deshpande came at 8-24 accompanied by his companion the Dy. S. P.

The proceeding commenced soon after the accused was seated in a chair in front of the Magistrate and on either of his sides stood a constable armed with a rifle. The figure of the accused was impressive and countenance serene. The accused made the following statement:—

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

I want to make a short statement, I reserve my statement of explanation of the evidence adduced against me as I am informed that this Court has no power to dispose of the case finally. So far as the questeion of framing the charge against me is concerned I maintain that the statements alleged to have been made by me are to be found in every pamphlet, book or treatise concerning the current Indian political literature and especially in the resolutions of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta in September, 1920 and at Nagpur in December, 1920 and by means constitute an offence under 124 (A) The evidence adduced against me is untrue in many particulars. Therefore, I maintain that I am innocent. I have nothing to say any more now.

The Public Prosecutor summed up the case and a charge under 124 (A) was framed and read out to the accused.

The accused informed the Court that he was allowed only the "Times of India" in the jail and requested that he should be allowed other papers and pamphlets for purposes of defence. The court informed that it was a matter of jail discipline and the accused should apply to the Jail Superintendent. The Court rose at 9-45 a.m.

CASE AGAINST LALA AMIR CHAND.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, to-day framed charges against Lala Amir Chand, General Secretary, Lahore City Congress Committee and Lala Ajudhiya Nath, a Congress volunteer, under section 353 I. P. C. for assault and criminal intimidation and the case was adjourned. Accused were undefended.

KENYA GOVERNOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

AN INDIAN TO HIS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The following communique is issued:—Intimation has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Governor of Kenya was to make the following interim announcement on the 17th October regarding the status of Indians in the Colony:—No hasty decision will be taken and in any event, no radical changes of the existing constitution will be made until the end of the period of three years when the existing Legislative Council will formally be dissolved. Further, I am prepared to nominate one Indian member to my Executive Council and after consulting with the local Indian Association to nominate four Indians to the Legislative Council in lieu of the two at present provided for. This is only an interim measure pending settlement of the main policy.

The period of three years referred to dates from the election of the existing Legislative Council about January, 1920.

APPEAL FOR MALABAR RELIEF.

RESPONSE OF POONA CITIZENS

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

Mr. Devadhar, Vice President, Malabar Relief Committee, addressed a meeting of ladies and gentlemen at the Deccan Sabha rooms on Saturday night when as a result of his appeal nearly Rs. 1,500 were promised on the spot, Sir Hormusji Wadya, President of the Sabha, contributing Rs. 1,000. The Sabha has started a Malabar Relief Fund and will gratefully receive all subscriptions in its aid.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

WAYS OF EXCISE OFFICERS.

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes as follows:—

Mr. Cowasji Sidhva is the licensee of numerous liquor shops in Girgaum. His shop at Dukergalli is the front part of a building which has a side alley in it leading to an eating house in the rear of the building. The two portions of the building are totally separate and are also under separate control. The Excise authority, therefore, had to see that the windows were so completely and effectually closed with fencing as to make it impossible for even the smallest tumbler to be passed through it for consumption, beyond the limit of the shop. In this case expanded metal has been fixed to all the four windows but the second and the third have been so nicely cut up as to allow full bottles to be surreptitiously passed through them. Mr. Patel drew the attention of the licensee some days ago at which the licensee consented to refill the gaps. The gaps, however, were not refilled and to our surprise old Mr. Cowasji gave us an astounding story. It was that in order to combat picketing which was carried on only at or near the doors of liquor shops, a very high excise authority had given them permission a fortnight ago to make sales in any manner whatever and had sanctioned these. Gaps in the fencing of doors and windows of all the liquor shops in Bombay. This was repeated in the presence of a very old and well-known Parsi lawyer.

I wish to offer a few remarks, in the first place on the gaps in the expanded metal. It is certainly not newly fixed and the gaps must have been made before the fencing was fixed to the windows. It is made of hard metal and requires fine chisel and a hammer to cut the gaps straight. It must also be laid flat on the ground and cannot by any means be cut after being fixed to the window frames. The edges of the gaps are also as rusty as the metal itself and the whole thing even to a casual observer immediately presents a clear appearance of its long existence. Have none of the Excise Officers ever taken note of these defaults or were they ever so busy with the shopkeepers, that they forgot to perform their functions of detections? Poor Mr. S. R. Arthur, the late Commissioner of Customs. How much would it grieve him were he to know that the very malpractices for which he dismissed and degraded a lot of excise officers elsewhere, are being carried on, nay, encouraged in in broad daylight by his subordinates under his very nose in Bombay! How delighted he would be were he to go a round in company of his officers and be pointed out things and tricks resorted by them. As to the order of the high Excise authority, order has been given, "the public has a right to know why the lawgivers themselves should play the role of lawbreakers."

On the other hand, if no such order exists, will the Excise authorities publicly announce the fact and make these offences impossible? Or should I take the photographs of these things and expose them to the naked eye? Of witnesses (not N. C. O's) I have a formidable list in case of a whitewashing communique by an obliging Information-Bureau. So much for the Excise authorities.

POLICE PICKETING.

There is a shop belonging to an Irani at Chinchpokli bridge where two police sections meet. At this shop curiously enough are posted one havaldar and more than half a dozen sepoys. At his shop the only bona customers are sepoys in mufti and C.I.D. men. The pickets at this shop and their officers often complain that they are rudely pushed and abused by these police people who, on relinquishing their uniform, assume the role of the shopkeepers' friends. I myself received the same treatmnt in company of Mr. Chhatrapati and the brothers Pheroj and Rustom Mistry. The havaldar recognising Messrs. Patel and Chhatrapati implored me not to report the matter to Inspector Karnic and I forgave the delinquent.

Why is it that shops belonging to some poor uninfluential licensees have got only one police sepoy whereas those that own more than one shop have the special honour of not only having two or more sepoys but in additional an occasional picketing by a European Sergeant? And yet with all these sepoys being spared for the benefit of the shopkeepers the cry is heard that in ordinary times the police are short of men.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The following communiqué is issued:—Mount Everest Expedition completed the season's reconnaissance on 24th September when the mountaineers reached twenty three thousand feet on the column due north of Everest. Terrific gales prevented further progress. Highest camp was established at an altitude of twenty-two thousand four hundred feet. The Expedition left Kharta on 5th October on return march and expect to reach Darjeeling about the 28th instant.

TRADES UNIONS IN INDIA.

REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION.

PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATION.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

The following letter has been addressed to local Governments and Administrations, by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India:—

Sir,—I am directed to address you regarding legislation on the subject of Trade Unions. On March 1, 1921, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. moved in the Legislative Assembly the following Resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should take steps to introduce, at an early date, in the Indian Legislature, such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of trade unions and for the protection of trade unionists and trade union officials from civil and criminal liability for *bona fide* trade union activities."

After an instructive debate the Resolution was amended so as to read as follows:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should take steps to introduce, as soon as practicable, in the Indian Legislature, such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of trade unions" and for the protection of the trade unions.

In this form it was accepted by the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland on behalf of the Government of India and it was adopted by the Assembly without a division. A copy of the report of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly on the Resolution is appended to this letter. (Appendix 1).

The number of so-called trade unions in India is now considerable, and is increasing. A few of them have written constitutions and keep regular accounts, and, except that they do not, as a rule, pay the sick and unemployment benefits paid by all the big English unions, they approximate in form and methods to the British models. But the great majority are loose organisations. They have frequently no definite constitution; they publish no accounts; their officers have no assigned functions; even the objects of the union are unstated in some cases. Many are little more than strike committees, formed to promote or carry on a strike, and ceasing to function after the strike has ended. Such organisations bear little resemblance to trade unions in the usually accepted meaning of the term. But, in so far as the movement makes for the organisation of labour, and for the steady betterment of the conditions of labour by efforts from within, it is clear that every facility should be offered for its development along healthy lines. The Government of India believe that if the unions that are now being formed are enabled and encouraged to define their objects, their methods and their organisation, a step will be taken in the right direction.

The desirability, in the interests of the workmen who join a trade union, of the registration of that union can scarcely be disputed. Persons entrusted with considerable sums of money by illiterate persons, and never called to account for these sums, are liable to much temptation, and there are dangers that they may prove unequal to it. This is only one of several obvious dangers in the growth of a large number of important and possibly powerful organisations, which stand outside the civil law of the country. By registration, trade unionists would obtain for their unions the right to sue and the right to control their officers and their funds, and, further, they would have a recognised status and position in the eyes of industrialists and the public. That full recognition by employers would follow in every case is unlikely, and in the opinion of the Government of India it is neither desirable nor possible to compel employers to recognise all unions. But much of the present reluctance of employers to treat with the existing organisations is due to the fact that these organisations have none of the responsibility attaching to properly registered bodies, and frequently represent little more than the aims of third parties, whose motives are not always disinterested. If a trade union could show that it was a genuine combination of workers, formed, not with the express object of creating discord, but with the object of advancing the prosperity of those workers by all legal means, much of this reluctance would disappear. And without some form of registration, it is difficult for a trade union to assert its genuineness, and to substantiate the claims it makes to represent any section of the workers in a factory or an industry.

EXISTING LAW INADEQUATE.

One of the questions that was raised during the debate in the Legislative Assembly was whether trade unions could be registered under existing Indian law. The Government of India are advised that it would be extending the scope of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) beyond its well recognised limits to bring trade unions under it. Even if they could be registered under this Act, it would not be possible to provide proper safeguards for all their legitimate activities for which special legislation has been considered necessary in the United Kingdom and other countries.

After preliminary consideration, the Government of India have arrived at the following tentative conclusions regarding the lines on which legislation should be undertaken for registration and protection of trade unions. I am to invite the opinion of the local Government on these proposals.

WHAT IS TRADE UNION.

The definition of a trade union in the English statute of 1871 was amended by the statute of 1876 and now stands as below:

"The term 'trade union' means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters or between workmen and workmen or between masters and masters or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not, if the principal Act (i.e., the Act of 1871) had not been passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.

"Provided that this Act shall not affect:

"(1) any agreement between partners as to their own business;

"(2) any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment;

"(3) any agreement in consideration of the sale of the good-will of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft."

It is probable that the original definition of a trade union given in the Act of 1871 was widened in 1876 in order that benevolent purposes might be included amongst the objects of a trade union. The English statue of 1913 gives a further definition of a trade union in the following terms:

"2 (1) The expression 'trade union' for the purpose of the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906, and this Act, means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, the principal objects of which are under constitution statutory objects: Provided that any combination which is for the time being registered as a trade union shall be deemed to be a trade union as defined by this Act so long as it continues to be so registered."

The Government of India are of the opinion that in Indian legislation there should be a definition corresponding to the definition given in the English statute of 1876, and that it should be also clearly stated that benevolent and similar purposes are included within the scope of trade union activities. The provision that will be made in the contemplated legislation with regard to the registration of unions will help to make the definition more precise.

It has been suggested that in the contemplated legislation it will be desirable, besides giving a general definition of the term "trade unin," to provide a specific list of the aims and objects of trade unions, such as:

(a) the regulation of wages, allowances or remuneration of workers employed or usually employed or to be employed in any industry;

(b) the regulation of hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of workers, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment;

(c) matters relating to any established custom or usage of any trade or industry affecting the union concerned;

(d) the provision of benefits to members and the right to utilise the funds of the unions for political purposes on conditions equivalent to those prescribed in the English Act of 1913.

The objection to a specific enumeration of the legitimate aims and objects of trade unions in the definition is that the definition will became inelastic and will not leave sufficient freedom to Courts to interpret the law in accordance with the development of the movement. The Government of India will be glad to receive the opinion of local Governments on this particular point.

POLITICAL OBJECTS TO BE RECOGNISED.

It has been mentioned above that political objects should be recognised amongst the activities of trade unions. In England this aspect of the question is dealt with in the Statute of 1913. Section 3 of the Act provides:

(1) that trade union funds cannot be used for political purposes unless the union, by a ballot as prescribed in the Act approved by a majority of the members voting;

(2) that where such political purposes are approved, payments towards them must be made out of a separate fund;

(3) that any member may object to pay for such purposes, and claim exemption on a prescribed form, and that such member shall not be excluded from union benefits, or in any other way adversely affected because of his action, and that contribution to a political fund shall not be made a condition for admission to the union;

(4) that aggrieved members have provision for redress;

This section authorizes the expenditure of money on the following political objects:

(a) the payment of any expenses incurred either directly or indirectly by a candidate for election to Parliament or to any public office before, during or after the election in connexion with his candidature or election; or

(b) the holding of any literature or documents in support of any such candidate or prospective candidate; or

(c) the maintenance of any person who is a Member of Parliament or who holds a public office; or

(d) the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for Parliament or any public office; or

(e) the holding of political meetings and the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind, in cases where the main purpose of the meetings or of the distribution of the literature or documents of any kind, in cases where the main purpose of the meetings or of the distribution of the literature or documents is the furtherance of statutory objects within the meaning of this Act.

This section has been borrowed in Australia, e.g., in Section 52-A of the New South Wales Act of 1912, as amended in 1918. The New South Wales Act empowers unions to support a political newspaper.

It seems to the Government of India that the principle of this provision may be accepted in India so as to cover elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures, and to municipal and other local bodies which have the power to raise money. They are also ready to adopt the other provisions of the Act, namely, (a) that the political fund be kept separate from other funds; (b) that members of unions who object to contribute towards political objects be exempted on signing an exemption form which may be given as a schedule to the Act, and (c) that the members be placed under no disability for non-contribution, and that contribution should not be a condition of admission.

PROTECTION OF TRADE UNIONS.

The main provision in England on this point is embodied in Section 2 of the Statute of 1871 which says that "the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise." The Indian law in regard to restraint of trade is contained in Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, and is not exactly the same as the English law. Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act uses very wide language and lays down that "every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void." The Government of India are inclined to the opinion that in the proposed Bill it should be declared that Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act will not apply to registered trade unions. They are at the same time disposed to adopt in their entirety the principples embodied in Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Statute of 1871 which are for the sake of convenience reproduced in Appendix II to this letter. It is true that these sections of the English Statute have given rise to some difficulties in interpretation, and it, therefore, seems to the Government of India that in the proposed Indian legislation it may be advisable to specify the nature of the agreements that have been accepted in English case law as falling within the principles embodied in the statute.

The law in England definitely excludes any interference by the Courts with the internal management of unions; on the other hand, the Australian legislation brings the domestic affairs of trade unions under the law. The Government of India are of the opinion that in this respect we should follow the English precedent.

In this connexion a brief reference may be made to the question of the recognition of strikes. If the principle of Section 2 of the English Act of 1871 is adopted, strikes will become legal. The Government of India do not wish at present to include in the Act relating to trade unions any other provisions regulating strikes. The question is being considered separately in different provinces in connexion with the procedure for conciliation and arbitration. The Government of India have collected a considerable volume of information regarding such procedure in other countries and hope to publish the information at an early date. They would await the result of the measures that have been adopted or are in contemplation in different provinces on this subject before deciding whether any specific legislation is needed with regard to strikes and the procedure of conciliation and arbitration.

UNION FUNDS.

The English law on the subject may be summarised thus:

(1) Trade union funds are subject generally to the ordinary laws regulating trust funds.

(2) The trade union Acts make special provision for trade union funds in certain cases:

(a) A registered trade union and each branch of a trade union may acquire and hold land to a certain, extent and if necessary, may sell, exchange, mortgage, etc. (Section 7 of 1876 Act).

(b) The real and personal property of a registered trade union is vested in the trustees of the union and the property of a branch may be vested in the branch trustees or if the union rules so provide, in the union trustees, in the case of a change of trustees, property consisting of stocks and securities must be transferred to the new trustees, but no new assignment or conveyance is necessary for other property (Section 8 of the Act of 1871 as amended by the Act of 1876).

(c) Certain provisions are inserted for cases of the bankruptcy, lunacy, death or removal from office of trustees (Section 4, Trade Union Act, 1876.)

(3) It has been ruled that the trustees of a trade union need not be members of the union.

(4) Actions and other preceedings regarding trade union property may be brought or defended either by the trustees or by any other officer of the union as authorised by the rules (Section 9, 1876 Act). Their liability is limited, in case of the contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, by Section 4 (2) of the Trade Disputes Act.

(5) The liability of trustees is limited (Section 10, 1871 Act).

(6) Union officials must render duly audited accounts, etc., to the union (Section 11, 1871 Act.)

(7) Unions are protected against fraud by their own members, officials or others (Section 12, 1876 Act.)

(8) It seems that, in the case of a dispute between a trade union and its branch in regard to branch property, an action may be brought under Section 9 against the branch trustees for recovery of the property, and by the rules of the union it may be possible for a trade union to prevent a misapplication of branch funds by a branch.

(9) Under the present law it also seems possible for a member of a trade union to restrain misapplication of funds where the trustees will not do so.

(10) The rules of every trade union must provide for the dissolution of the union and impliedly for the disposal of union funds (Section 14 of the 1876 Act.)

The Government of India think that, with the reference to the Indian law relating to trusts and trustees, the principles enunciated above may be accepted and incorporated in the proposed law relating to trade unions.

In England, under the statutory rules, trade unions must make provision for the appointment of a trustees. If there were no trustees, the property of the union would have to be vested in the name of an official on behalf of the union or of the union itself. The Government of India would like to have the opinion of local Governments as to whether it is necessary that a similar provision should be made in the Indian law.

REGISTRATION.

It is hardly necessary to observe that if the principal conditions under which unions may be registered are sufficiently explicit the need for elaboration in the definition of the term "trade union" will be obviated. The registration *ipso facto* will bring a union within the legal defintion. The Government of India are of the opinion that registration in all cases should be optional, and that unregistered trade unions should not be deemed to be illegal. Regsitration however, will give a legal entity to an union with definite rights and privileges which unregistered unions will noot possess. For example, an unregistered union might find it difficult to obtain recognition by employers.

The Government of India think that the following provisions regarding registration may be included in the contemplated Bill:

(1) The fixation of a minimum number of members who may apply for registration;

(2) provision for the appointment of Registrars in the different provinces by the local Government;

(3) Power to make rules regarding such subjects as:

(a) furnishing to the Registrar at the time of application for registration of copies of the rules of the union with a list of the designations and the names of the officers of the union;

(b) where a trade union has been in operation for more than a year before the date of the application, for the furnishing of statements of receipts, funds, etc., of the union in a prescribed form,

(c) the name of the union not to be identical with that of any other union:

(d) issue of certificates of registry.

I am, however, to invite the opinion of the local Government as to whether these provisions should be made by rule under the statute or should be included in the statute itself with specific provisions in a schedule regarding the details that should be furnished in connexion with an application for registration such as:

(i) the name of the trade union and place of meeting for the business of the trade union:

(ii) the objects and purposes of the union the conditions under which the members of the union may benefit from the funds of the union and the fines and forfeitures on members of the union;

(iii) the manner of amending or rescinding the rules;

(iv) a provision for the appointment and removal of a general Committee of management, of a trustee or trustees, treasurer and other officers;

(v) a provision for the investment of the funds and for an annual audit of accounts;

(vi) a provision for the inspection of the books and names of members by every person having an interest in the funds of the union.

In this connexion, I am to observe that in the opinion of the Government of India it is desirable that any rules made under the act should be made by the Central Government. It is probable that many unions will carry on business in more than one province, and in any case it is desirable that the law and practice on this matter should be uniform throughout India at least in the earlier stages of the movement.

Some other provisions relating to registration which may be usefully incorporated in the Act are stated below:

(a) the rules of every trade union should contain provisions in respect of the several matters mentioned in the previous paragraphs;

(b) a copy of the rules should be available to every member of a trade union on payment of a specified sum.

(c) every union should have a registered office;

(d) unions carrying on and intending to carry on business in more than one province should be registered in the province in which the registered office is situated;

(e) a general statement of the receipts, funds and expenditure of every registered union should be transmitted to the Registrar by a specified date. With this general statement should be sent to the Registrar a copy of any alterations of rules, and new rules and particulars regarding changes of officers. It may also be advisable to ask for a periodical return of the names of members;

(f) there should be penal provisions for default in any of the matters specified above;

(g) rules regarding the change of name of a trade union;

(h) rules regarding the amalgamation of trade unions;

(i) rules regarding the withdrawal of the certificate of registration on application to the Registrar.

Under Section 9 of the English Statute of 1876, minors are permitted to become members of a trade union. The Government of India are of the opinion that all persons of or above the age of 15 should be eligible to become members of trade unions.

LIABILITIES OF TRADE UNIONS.

The English law on the subject is contained in Section 3 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875 as modified by Section 1 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906. As thus amended the law reads:

"An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime.

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

Nothing in this section shall exempt from punishment any persons guilty, of a conspiracy for which a punishment is awarded by any Act of Parliament.

Nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or sedition or any offence against the State or the Sovereign. A 'crime' for the purposes of this section means an offence punishable an dindictment for an offence which is punishable on summary conviction, and for the commission of which the offender is liable under the statute making the offence punishable to be imprisoned either

absolutely or at discretion of the Court as an alternative for some other punishment.

Where a person is convicted of any such agreement or combination as aforesaid to do or procure to be done an act which is punishable only on summary conviction, and is sentenced to imprisonment, the imprisonment shall not exceed three months, or such longer time, if any, as may have been prescribed by the statute for the punishment of the said act when committed by one person."

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY.

This provision of the English law may be studied along with Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of 1871 which free unions from criminal and civil liability in regard to restraint of trade.

Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act runs thus:—

An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or the right of some other person, to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills."

The Government of India are of the opinion that the expressions "contemplation or furtherance" should be defined more precisely and subject to this and possibly to the further limitation suggested in the last sentence of paragraph 27 below they think that there would be no objection to incorporating in the Indian law the principle embodied in the English law as set forth in paragraph as 20 and 21 above.

Immunity from liability for the wrongful acts of their servants was conferred on trade unions in England by Section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, which runs thus:—

4 (1) An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or master, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortuous act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any Court.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trade Union Act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any tortuous act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

The Government of India are of the opinion that under present conditions the principle of this provision cannot suitably be incorporated in the proposed Indian law. Such trade unions as exist in India differ in important respects from the trade unions in England. While trade unions in England had behind them in 1906 a continuous existence of over a century, during the greater part of which they had been subject to some form of legislation, the Indian organisations are of extremely recent date and in view of the acts of violence and intimidation which have unfortunately characterised a large proportion of the disputes in which they have been concerned, it would be unwise in the earlier stages of their existence to exempt them unreservedly from civil liability for tortuous acts. Moreover, as a reference to the debate in the Legislative Assembly will show the value of the Trade Disputes Act in this respect has been seriously questioned by competent critics in England.

The main argument that has been advanced for the immunity conferred by Section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act is that a trade union cannot justly be held responsible for the actions of its subordinates. It is alleged that in times of excitement, irresponsible officials are liable to go too far, and it would be unfair to saddle the union with financial responsibility for their acts. Against this it may be urged that no other body with a legal entity is free from the liability of the acts of its agents, and there is really no reason why trade unions should be free. Another argument that has been advanced in favour of legislation similar to that of Section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act is that trade unions are partly benevolent in purpose, and their funds should not therefore be made liable for unlawful acts committed by subordinates. This argument may be met by a provision that a separate trust may be created for the benevolent funds of a union, or by a definite provision that the benevolent funds of a union should be exempt from liability.

The Government of India as at present advised are in favour of embodying in the Indian law the proposals that had been originally submitted to Parliament by His Majesty's Government in 1906. The original proposals in the Trade Dispute Bill were to define the law of agency in such a way that no act could be made the ground of a claim on trade union funds, unless it was definitely porved that the governing body, as constituted by law, had sanctioned the act. It was proposed that each union should appoint an Executive Committee, in which was to be vested the duty of conducting all operations likely to bring the union into conflict with employers and the public. Unions or their property were not to be bound by any act unless it were the Act of the Executive Committee, or of some person whom the Executive Committee authorised to act in a certain way. The Executive Committee could by instructions prescribe the limits within which their agents might exercise their discretion and no action would lie against the funds of the union in the event of agents exceeding those limits. It was also proposed that the executive authority could repudiate or disapprove of any questionable act which might be brought to its notice. Where such repudiation took place with effective promptitude, trade union funds were to be exempt from liability. A similar provision was prescribed in the New South Wales Act, 1903, which declared that "no trade union or industrial union or association of co-employers shall be liable to any suit or action, nor shall the funds of such union or association be in any way chargeable in respect of any act or werd done, spoken, or written, through or in connection with an industrial dispute by any agent, if it be proved that such agent acted:

(1) Contrary to instructions *bona fide* given by or (2) without the knowledge of the governing body of such union and that the union or association has *bona fide* and by all reasonable means repudiated the acts or words complained of at the earliest opportunity and with reasonable publicity. The Government of India as at present advised are disposed to formulate safeguards on these lines.

PICKETING.

The English law on this subject is embodied in Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875, read with Section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906. These two provisions are given in Appendix II of this letter. In this connexion in India the law embodied in Chapter V of the Indian Penal Code has to be considered. The Government of India feel that it would be most undesirable in the present stage of the labour movement in India to countenance picketing in any form. It will not be disputed that, although in the statute of 1906, such acts as watching and besetting, the use of violence, intimidation, injury to property, following the hiding of property or depriving the owner of its use, following in a disorderly manner in a street or road, are still unlawful in England, it would be practically impossible in India either to obtain evidence for the conviction of any person for such offences, or to impose penalties for such acts on large crowds of people who might commit them in times of excitement and disorder. The Italian law on the subject may be stated thus:

"Whoever, by means of violence or threats restrains or impedes in any way the liberty of industry or of commerce is punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 20 months, and by a fine of 100 to 3,000 lire.

Whoever, by violence or threats, occasions or causes to continue a cessation or suspension of labour in order to impose either on the workmen or on the masters or employers a diminution or an increase of wages, or conditions differing from those previously agreed upon, is punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 20 months.

Ringleaders in the offences referred to in the preceding articles are liable to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to three years, and to a fine of from 500 to 5,000 lire.

But recent events have shown that it is practically impossible to enorce these provisions. Whilst picketing undertaken by private persons without the express authority of the union will be subject to the law embodied in

Chapter V of the Indian Penal Code, the Government of India, in the interests of the organisations themselves, are inclined to the opinion that a definite responsibility should be laid on the unions of their Executive Committees for the prevention of the issue of any orders authorising picketing in any form by the members of the union. It has been suggested that the immunity of union funds that would be conferred by the provision suggested in paragraph 22 above should be limited by provisions having the effect just mentioned, but the Government of India do not wish to commit themselves to this proposal and would be glad to have the considered views of the local Government on this question.

I am to request that as the subject of this letter is entirely novel in this country and as at the same time the proposals made are likely to have an important bearing on the social and industrial organisation of the country, the local Government will give wide publicity to its contents. The Government of India will be glad to have the considered opinion of Government on the points discussed in this letter by the end of November, 1921.

A Tinnevelly message says that the District Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, has received news of the arrest of Jambulinga Nadar, a notorious criminal and his two associates who escaped from police custody a few days ago. The arrest was effected by a special police party on Saturday night.

Weather at Srinagar has been exceptionally bad since the Viceroy's arrival there His Excellency exchanged visits with the Maharaja. On Sunday he visited the Pratap College where he delivered a short speech and distributed prizes. The Home Member of the State Council announced that there will be Lord Reading Medal

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

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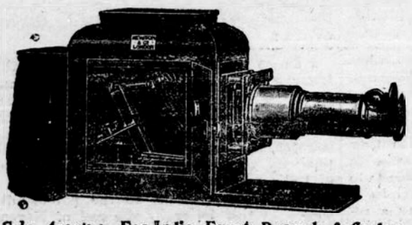

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